

State customer organization:

LEPL National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia



Performer organization:

NPLE Georgian Heritage



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects

uncovered near the academy

building and correction of general plan

/Infrastructure and conservation project/

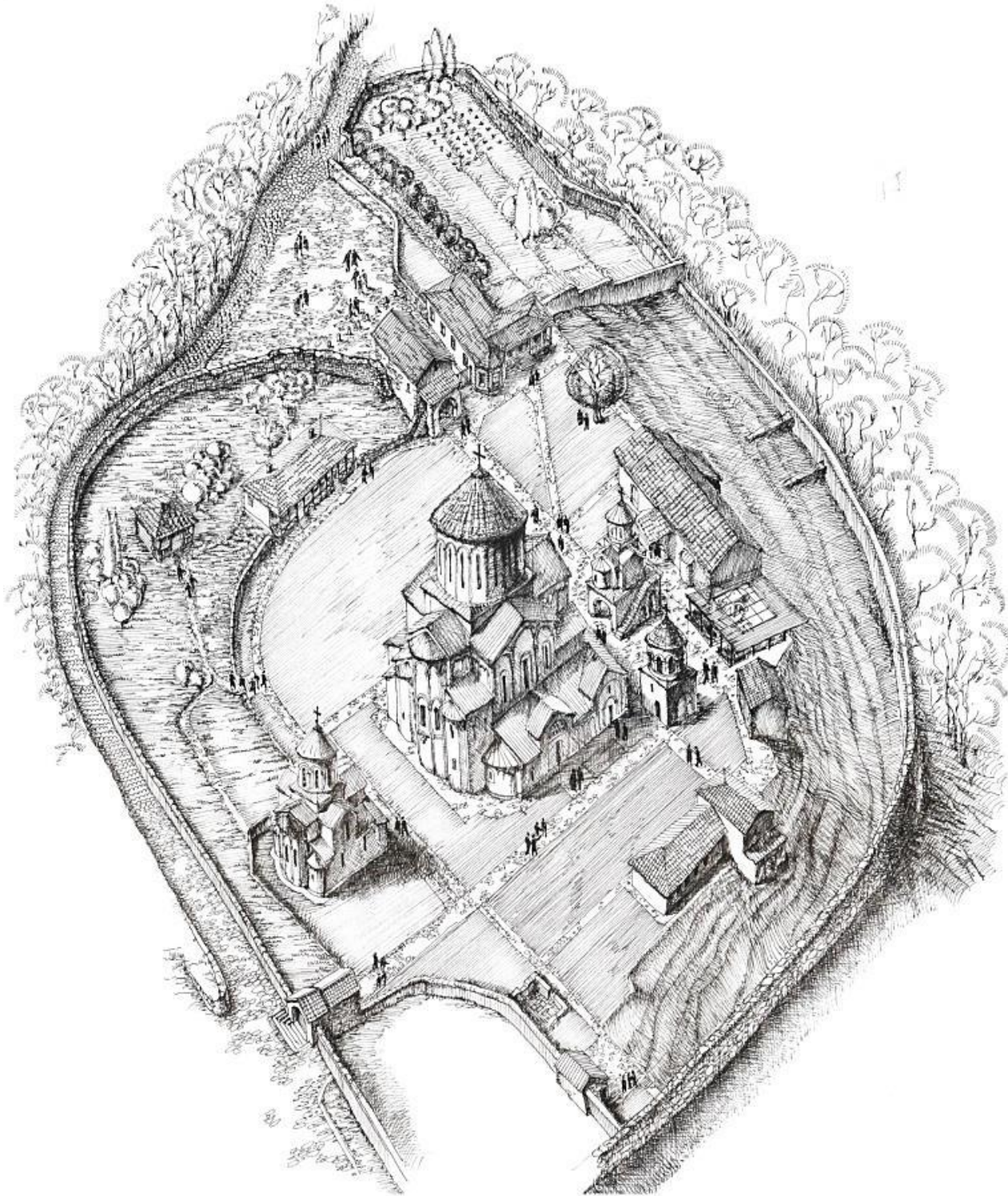


Tbilisi 2015

Tkibuli Municipality.

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy

building and correction of general plan



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The composition of the album

Project participants

Project explanation letter

Small Art research

Complex photo fixing

Architectural project

- ❖ General plan
- ❖ Architectural object conservation project
- ❖ Constructional project

Calendar and schedules of works to be executed

Project participants

Organizational Management:

Chairman of the Board /Project head:

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Project head assistant:

Giorgi Trapaidze

Architectural project:

Main Architect

Giorgi Sosanidze

Main Architect's assistant:

Beka Tomashevich

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Main constructor:

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Constructor:

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Small art research:

Art historian:

Giorgi Gagoshidze

Architectural-archaeological measurement:

Architect:

Nana Intskirveli

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Gaga Gogoladze

Student-Intern:

Gela Jvaridze

Conservation project:

Architect:

Nana Intskirveli

Archaeological research:

Archaeologist:

Roland Isakadze

Archaeologist:

Shalva Buadze

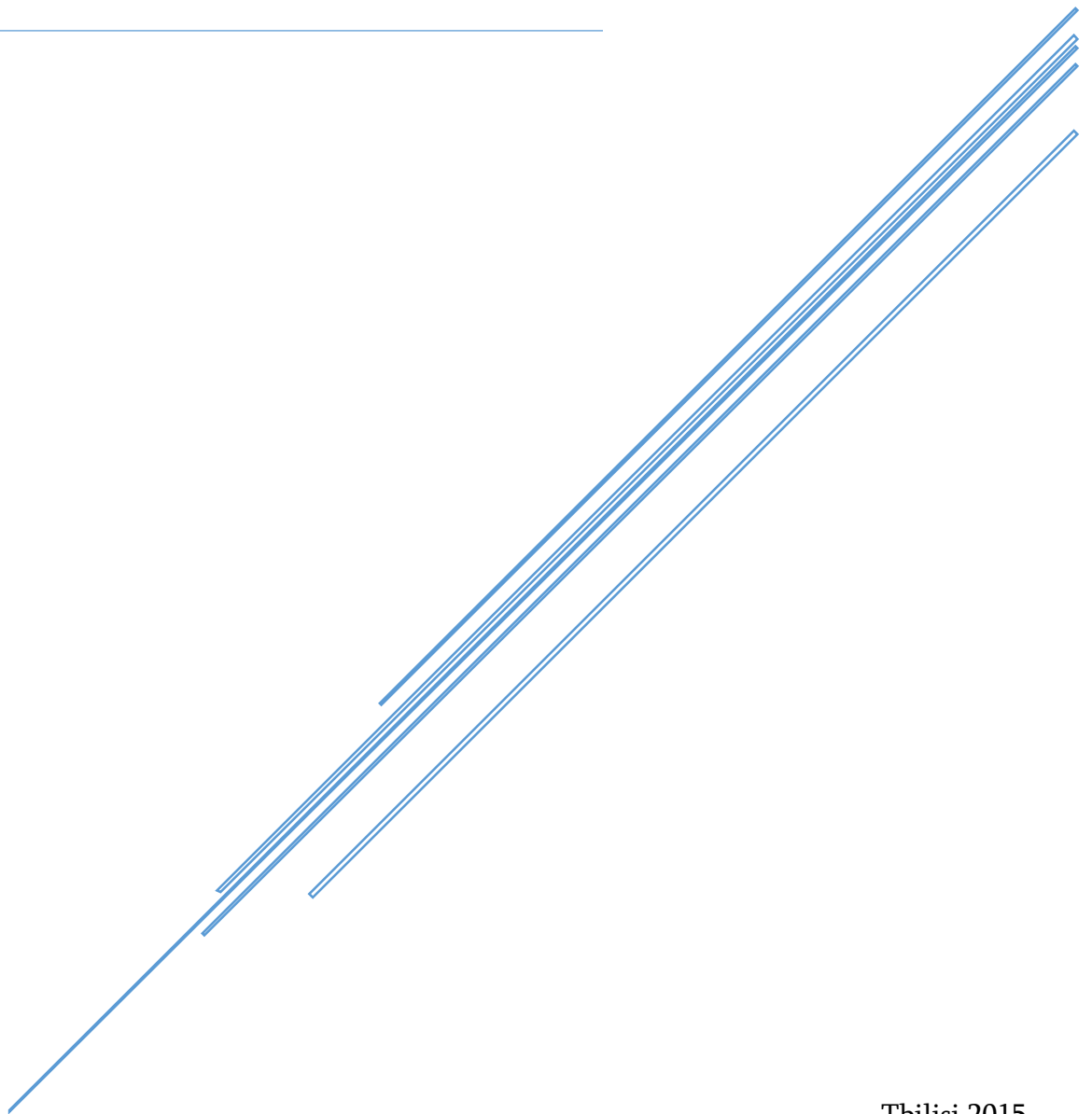
Financial estimate of works to be executed:

Engineer:

Demna Margvelashvili

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
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project explanation letter



Tbilisi 2015

One of the most important cultural heritage sites in Georgia and worldwide-monastic complex of Gelati is recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Territory of the entire complex is covering 2 hectares and is surrounded by cliff rock fence.

Monastic complex is composed of the main church of Virgin Mary the Blesses (1106), churches of St. George (13th century) and St. Nicholas (13th century). In the west part of the courtyard are located the bell tower (13th century) and the Academy (12th century). On the territory of the monastery also can be found several buildings from 18th and beginning of 20th centuries: north from the Academy are located ruins of the building built up with rubble stones which probably could be a place for making oil. South from the main church are located house of the Bishop St. Gabriel (Kikodze) and one floored building as an accommodation for the monks. North is positioned medieval building on which in 19th century was built on a house. In the south-east part of the courtyard use to be 18th century wooden house (typical house for west part of Georgia called “Oda”) which was destroyed by fire in 2014. Fence of the complex has two- south and east gates oldest from which is the southern and in its arched passage way is placed David the Builder’s gravestone. East gate of the monastery which is still used as an entrance to the complex was made in 17th century.

Through the history of Georgia monastery of Gelati always had a very important function since its foundation. It was theological and educational-scientific center not only for Georgia, but in all Asia at that time. Nowadays, monastery is one of the best examples of the authentically preserved sites in Georgia and its architectural-planning structure and composition puts it in evidence what was the historic order of the monastic life.

Over the centuries because of natural events or combative actions monastic complex has been damaged. In different periods partial rehabilitation works have been undertaken but however, they still need to be updated and complex needs full conservation-rehabilitation treatment. From 1990’s monastic life has been renewed at Gelati which was followed with increased presence of clerics and parish. At the same time amount of tourists and pilgrims has significantly increased. The monastic complex with its existing infrastructure obviously could not ensure ability to host and serve increased amount of visitors. Which is why together with complex rehabilitation work, it was necessary to create a developed infrastructural system and plan its long term operating and exploitation.

In 2008, by the order of the Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport of Georgia, NPLE “Georgian Heritage” prepared a project for rehabilitation of Gelati monastery. Project covered all the main aspects regarding multi-disciplinary

rehabilitation work of the site and improving an infrastructure of the surrounding territory. Full rehabilitation program of the Gelati monastery includes:

1. Rehabilitation of each of the monuments presented on the territory of the monastery and also conservation-rehabilitation of its fence (on the full perimeter) as well as cleaning and organization of the pedestrian path along the fence from outside.
2. Archeological study (step-by-step) of Gelati monastic complex and its surrounding territory as well as undertaking constant archeological supervision of the ongoing rehabilitation works.
3. Strengthening and conservation of the damaged building stones of the monuments inside the complex.
4. Conservation of the wall paintings and the mosaic at Gelati monastery.
5. Organization of the drainage systems for the buildings.
6. Formation of the new infrastructure of the complex: routs and guidelines for the tourists and pilgrims, information stands, safety systems, special routs for disabled people, planning of small commercial and leisure spaces.
7. Arrangement and realization of engineering communications of the complex (supply of electricity, water, sewerage system, heating-ventilation, low-voltage electrical systems and drainage system).
8. Installation of lights inside and outside the complex.
9. Installation of the safety systems.
10. Arrangement of the routs inside the territory according to different functional zones.
11. Reconstruction of a lawn.
12. Reconstruction of the later buildings presented on the territory of the monastery.
13. Reconstruction of the nearby cemetery's fence.
14. Installation of small architectural elements and other infrastructural areas.

For now, only part of the activities foreseen by the project is completed. In particular:

- From 2009 gradual rehabilitation works established in the project has started. Full rehabilitation of the Academy, south and east gates, Bishop's house, bell tower and St. Nicholas church was completed. Apart from the churches, newly made roofs of the other buildings were covered with striated tiles. The fragments of the glazed tiles both striated and flat- found during archeological excavations in the Gelati monastery were the reason why roofs of the churches were covered with glazed tiles.

After the complex laboratory studies and investigations and technological experiments undertaken by the working group, the compositions and technology of making historic tiles and glazed materials was established. Renewed but century-old traditional methods of making high quality glazed tiles was used to prepare materials for covering roofs of the dome of the bell tower and domes of the churches of St. Nicholas and St. George. After the first successful results obtained, corrections were made regarding size and shape of the tiles, established were additional elements, was checked color palette of the glazed tiles and was undertaken the most responsible work- strengthening of drum of the dome of the main church of Virgin Mary the Blesses and covering the roof with glazed tiles. Currently, conservation- strengthening of the eaves and exterior stones of the church and preparation of the roof to be covered with the glazed tiles is ongoing.

Ongoing rehabilitation work of the damaged exterior wall stones by their strengthening-conservation, as it was done during the work which is completed for now, is undertaken following the modern international methods. These methods include removal of the micro flora from the surface to be treated, consolidation of the eroded stones with ethyl silicate, anchoring of the stones separated from the inside parts of the wall, replacement of separated, collapsed and lost stones by new but same type of stones. Anchoring of the cracks formed on the eaves and injection of the hydraulic lime based mortar in the spaces between exterior masonry stones and inside parts of the wall and after plastering.

In its final building stage is infrastructural space located 50 meters away from the east gate where it will be possible to welcome tourists and pilgrims.

Aim of the given project is to study results of already undertaken rehabilitation work at the Gelati monastic complex, assess the new circumstances which have appeared after the work was completed and make corrections to the future working plan. During the archeological excavation works performed in the several parts inside the complex, unveiled were building layers which till that have not been known through scientific or historic references. For example, In the south gate, at the south edge of the David the Builder's grave another gravestone with Asomtavruli script, limestone paved floor and stairs leading from the courtyard and built up with large slabs of the limestone. Close to the same gate, to its eastern wall were found ruins of the earlier fence of the gate and stables. Close to the north wall of the Academy, on the same level as the basement, were found cellar and additional space probably a storage room. Through the door from the cellar to the north till the building where oil was made excavated were parts of the complex belonging to the different periods from 16th to 19th centuries. Rich and invaluable information obtained and gathered after the archeological excavations proofs the earlier scientific doubt that there was a monastic infrastructure at the Gelati monastery

historically and this provides necessity of the further and complex archeological study of the complex.

Within the project following works were done:

- Correction of the general plan which keeps principal positions of the general plan prepared earlier. However, changed is the format of the path for the tourists and pilgrims. Their parameters are slightly changed in order to increase area of a lawn. It was decided to deny preparation of the drainage systems around churches with stone because it was proved that water running from the roof of the church is getting reflected on the stone slabs and so wets and damages the base of the church wall. Instead of the drainage systems made with stone slabs, it was thought to use grass covering (later, specifically for this reason needs to be prepared a project in which it will be showed how the underground drainage system can be made with the idea to have underground drainage system or underground invisible drainage system. After the archeological study of the site it was established that historically there was a drainage system like that at the Gelati complex) which significantly decreases force of the water jet.
- On the territory of the monastery was marked the area for the future archeological study: under and around the buildings for preparation oil and monks accommodation, extension of the part previously studied to the east from David's gate including the house south from the monk's accommodation.
- To the south from the David's gate it is determined to lower the layer of soil of the existing vineyard till the point identified with archeological technique as the level made of stone pavement. The surrounded territory of the vineyard will be opened to its south-west side facing the road and will return its historical appearance as the small sized, leveled square in front of the south gate. At the same time, territory from the east gate to the south, along the existing historical fence will be paved with large pieced granites.
- David's gate, as the historic entrance of the monastery will return its initial function. As an alternative of the east gate, south (David's) gate will provide a possibility to enter the monastery passing through the south gate where David's grave is. On the top of the grave must be installed three-layered glass which will serve as a path in order to make the passage way accessible for visitors. The portal from "Gandza" positioned on the east from the David's grave is in need of conservation treatment and safety barrier (glass shield) installation.

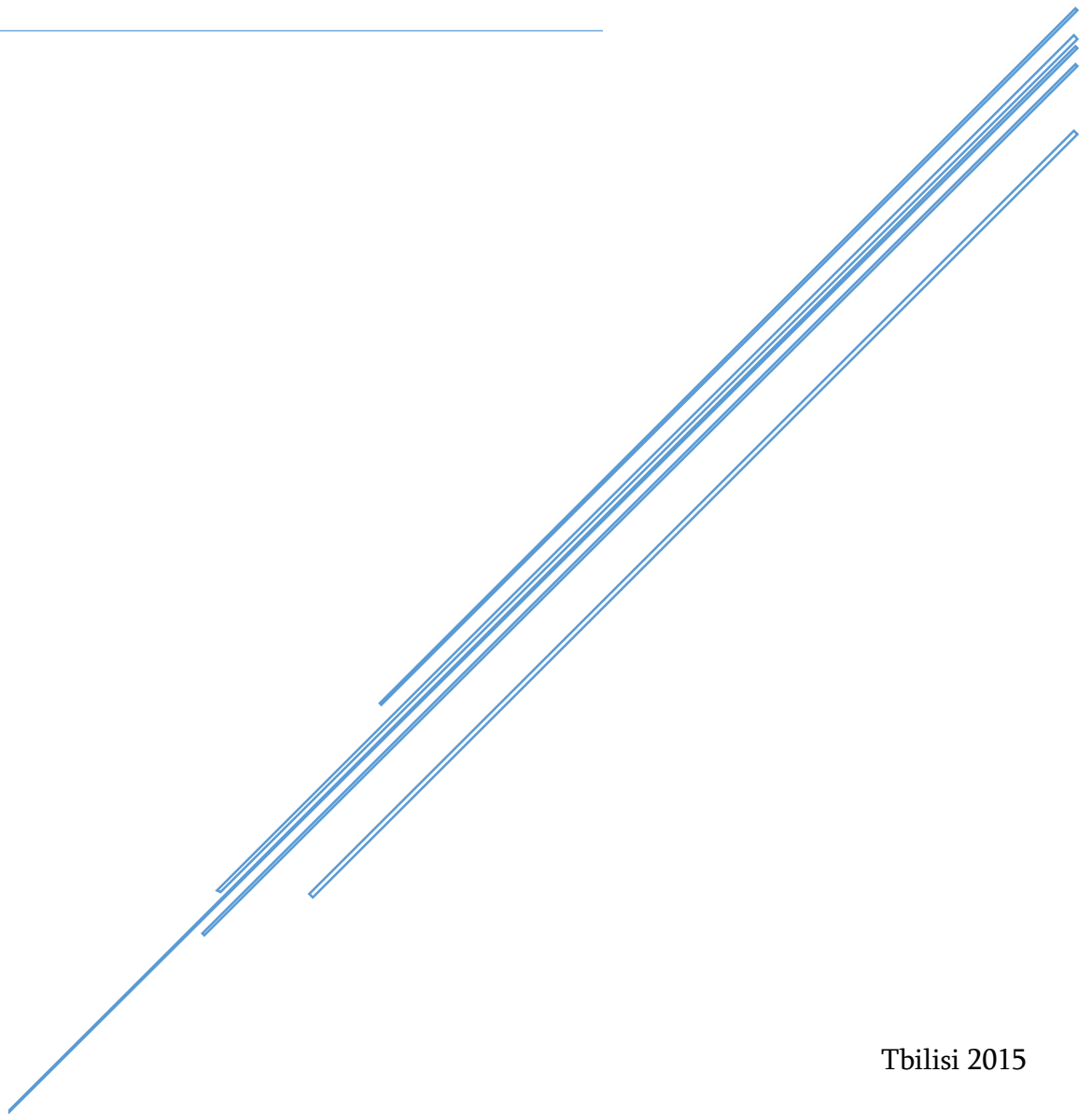
- The function of the accommodation for the monks will be maintained. For the future development of the farming undertaken by the monks it was determined to have a piece of land in the extreme north-east part of the historic fence. For the moment these land belongs to the private owner, but it is ongoing process to have these land be returned to the monastery.
- Project considers cleaning an area to the west from the Academy from the leftovers of archeological excavations and construction works, preparation of the base on the terraces to make a vineyard.
- Project for the archeological area north from the Academy was prepared and involved measuring of the area and conservation project. Ruins of the building will be strengthened and conserved and arches will be treated by injection intervention. This part as well as well as the cellar located on the same level as the basement of the Academy will be dedicated to “interpretation” space where the artistic light will be installed. In the cellar thematic expositions will be held and tourists will have the opportunity to try wine and honey prepared at the monastery and buy souvenirs.
- It is determined to arrange a public toilet in the extreme north-east corner of the monastery. Because of the unique landscape presented it will be possible only to use underground space for this purpose.
- Small sized architectural forms with an original design are prepared to be placed on the territory of the monastery (as an informational banners, benches, stone barriers).
- The path throughout the monastery will be covered with limestone slabs of irregular shapes from Gelati and laid in the dry technique on the sand support.

Main architect:

Giorgi Sosanidze

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Small art research and recommendations



Tbilisi 2015

Small art historian survey and recommendations

After the rehabilitation works undertaken at the Gelati monastery new circumstances were revealed which raised the necessity to correct the “Project of Rehabilitation of the Gelati Monastery” finished in 2008. Question is about presentation and protection of remains found after the archeological excavations.

“Academy”- sheltering of the remains unveiled north from the refectory

In the extreme west part of the monastery is located “Academy”- rectangular building positioned from south to north directions. Together with the main church of Virgin Mary the Blesses, south gate, well and the fence Academy belongs to the oldest monuments of the monastery construction of which started during the reign of David IV the Builder.¹

D. Chubinashvili was the first to think, that building previously thought as a refectory probably could be the old Academy.² Archeological excavations undertaken in 2008-2009 years in the interior of the Academy and also its outside raised certain corrections to be done to the function of the building.³

Through the archeological excavation works under the pavement in the extreme north part of the Academy opened was a basement (measurements: 11,6x6,3 m). In the west part of the basement are cut two windows and in the north wall- a door. Arched tunnel is adjoined to the door. Tunnel continues in the north direction and is connected to the various sized spaces found on its both sides. It is possible to access the tunnel with stairs positioned at the north wall of the “Academy” and on the left from here is a door to the basement. In the pavement of the basement were found various sized pitches which indicates, that this space is a cellar. According to the archeologists O. Lanchava and R. Isakadze in 1510 Turkish army must have damaged building of the “Academy” as well as other monuments at monastery. Excavations proved that after this raid King Bagrat III (1510-1565) took care of rehabilitation work of the “Academy”. Building was reinforced with contrforces, new pitches were placed in the cellar, renewed was roofing of a tunnel, changed were spaces connected to the tunnel and renewed were drainage systems.

¹ Р.Меписашвили. Архитектурный ансамбль Гелати. Тбилиси. 1966, стр. 4.

² Г.Чубинашвили. Несколько примеров грузинской светской архитектуры. Известия Тбилисского университета, т. III, Тбилиси. 1923, стр. 118.

³ ო.ლანჩავა, რ.ისაკაძე. არქეოლოგიური კვლევები გელათსა და მოწამეთაში, ძველი ხელოვნება დღეს, I. თბილისი. 2010. გვ. 14-20.

In the 17th-18th centuries cellar is closed up and to its east is made arched, dark store- natural refrigerator in which was possible to go through the small tunnel positioned in the north-east corner inside the “Academy”.

In the end of the late middle ages the tunnel leading to the cellar and the construction seems to be filled up with soil and ruins and on these places appears open cellar with large sized pitches.⁴

Thus, function of the building of the “Academy” was determined and on every stage of its existence it served as a refectory of the monastery which was confirmed with later historical documents.⁵

“Academy”- refectory building is located on the steep slope which is why its west wall is much higher than the east wall. Archeological area reviled close to the north wall also is on the steep slope from east to west and fills area between the “Academy” and building to its north where the place of oil making is preset. This area is located in the important part and is always visible to the spectator, which is why the question of its presentation is very important. As mentioned before, this area is presented as ruins of the monuments from different periods in which best preserved and easily perceptible are a tunnel and stairs leading to the door of the cellar. Because of this it was decided to give this part additional function and it was planned to include the cellar in the touristic route of the monastery. A guest, after visiting “Academy”- refectory must be able to also see the cellar. For this should be arranged and putted in order stairs leading to the door of the cellar and the interior of the tunnel. Like this, a guest after visiting the cellar and wine degustation, will be able to visit an area to the west of the monastery and after, with a ramp or by stairs also visit church of St. Nicholas and will come out where there are well and bell tower.

It would not be right to only conserve this archeological area but leave it without a shelter. In case it will be left uncovered, most probably it will be damaged by rain water which is why it is thought that area must be covered. As the area is located in the visible part of the monastery it would be reasonable to create a sheltering construction based on the light, shed roofed construction positioned in the east-west direction. Principal aspect is: to use a modern material for the sheltering instead of a traditional material for example tiles. Chosen must be a material which will be transparent but matte because like this shadows of the supportive constructions for the shelter will not fall on the excavated site. This construction should not

⁴ ო.ღანჩავა, რ.ისაკაძე. არქეოლოგიური კვლევები გელათსა...გვ. 17, 18.

⁵ Посольство стольника Толочанова и дьяка Иевлева в Имеретию. Тбилиси. 1926, стр. 79.

be interrupting with the historical monuments and by its shape and color must not attract attention of the visitors.

Putting in order area around the old gate and arrangement of the tourist's entrance through this gate

South gate- initial gate through which it was possible to enter monastery- is an arched vaulted construction which has been repaired several times over time. It is positioned in the north south direction and has saddle roof. In the middle of the gate is located the gravestone of the David IV the Builder (1089-1125) with the script in Asomtavruli.⁶

In 2010 was undertaken rehabilitation work of the gate in the end of which it was decided to replace the modern pavement. After the archeological investigations it was found that underneath there is a pavement made of limestone slabs. This type of pavement continues to the south and goes inside the courtyard where there was a path existing since the foundation of the monastery (nowadays in this part of the monastery level of soil is increased and there is a vineyard). From the paved street through the later extension to the south of the gate it was possible to go to the David's grave with the stairs. After cleaning this part a space build up with rubble stone and lime mortar was reviled. On top of this space is large sized piece of stone (2,47x1,5 m)⁷ with 13th century, three-lined epitaph written in Asomtavruli which states the name Adais.⁸

Thus, in the gate, south from the David's grave was another gravestone with description.

The complex rehabilitation work undertaken by the King Bagrat III (1510-1565) which has been completed in 1510 after the raid of Turkish army. During this work along with other activities was raised the pavement in the south part of the gate and thus, the threshold in front of the entrance was also raised by 80 cm. Probably, during this time was covered with soils and ruins another grave.⁹

⁶ ე.სილოგავა. დასავლეთ საქართველოს წარწერები. ნაკვ. I (IX-XIII სს.) თბილისი. 1980. გვ.140.

⁷ ო.ღანჩავა, რ.ისაკაძე. გელათის, დავით აღმაშენებლის კარიბჭე. არქეოლოგიური კვლევის შედეგები. ძველი ხელოვნება დღეს, 2. თბილისი. 2011, გვ. 16-20.

⁸ გ.გაგოშიძე. ადაის ნერჩის ძის ეპიტაფია გელათიდან. ძველი ხელოვნება დღეს, 2. თბილისი. 2011, გვ. 21-23.

⁹ ო.ღანჩავა, რ.ისაკაძე. გელათის, დავით აღმაშენებლის...გვ. 18.

“Rehabilitation work of the Gelati monastery” determined renovation of the south gate and offering tourists an entrance through this gate. Although, it should have been possible to go to the territory of the monastery passing through the entrance between the gate and house of Gabriel Kikodze new circumstances raised a necessity to make corrections to this decision. It was thought that for tourists and pilgrims it will be important to enter the monastery through the south gate and first visit the grave of St. David the Builder. For this purpose it will be necessary to lower the level of soil in the south part of the gate according to the height of the pavement in south part of the gate.

Entrance of the tourists through the gate must be well organized. Graves of David the builder and Adais must be protected with glass covers or barriers. There is enough space between the grave of Adais and the west wall through which visitors can be passing. As the David’s gravestone is fully filling the width of the gate’s passageway bridge kind of path must be prepared as it is not recommended to walk on the gravestone as there is a description. It would be better to have surface of “bridge-path” transparent so visitors will be able to see the description on the gravestone. It is important that “bridge” must not be anchored to the floor but only placed on it.

If the “old gate” will return its initial function and in front of it will be made a small square, it will be necessary to remove a later, roughly build threshold of the gate. It will be necessary to install double french door which should be similar to the Georgian middle ages plated doors by its shape and structure. In this case it is important to find a balance between traditional and modern shapes and materials. Attention must be paid to the door preserved in this gate and the “new” door must not interrupt with the old one. New door probably must be designed in relation to the door from “Ganja” preserved there and should not put a shade on it. The “new” door also must have the smaller door on one side through which visitors can enter. Both sides of the door will be opened during festivities and celebrations.

We think, that path going to the “old gate” must be paved as well as the square in front of the gate.

Near the east wall of the south gate during the excavation works which must have been followed with preparation of a drainage system reviled very important remains of an old construction which looks like an old gate. Only small part of the construction is uncovered and it goes to the east in direction of the monk’s accommodation. This accommodation is placed on the important ruins from the middle ages. We think that area from the gate to the

monk's accommodation must be well studied archeologically in order to decide how it is better to present this part.

Within the project for rehabilitation of the Gelati monastery from 2008 it was determined to arrange paths inside the monastery for the visitors, but we also think that it is important to reduce an area of paths and increase an area of lawn.

List of references:

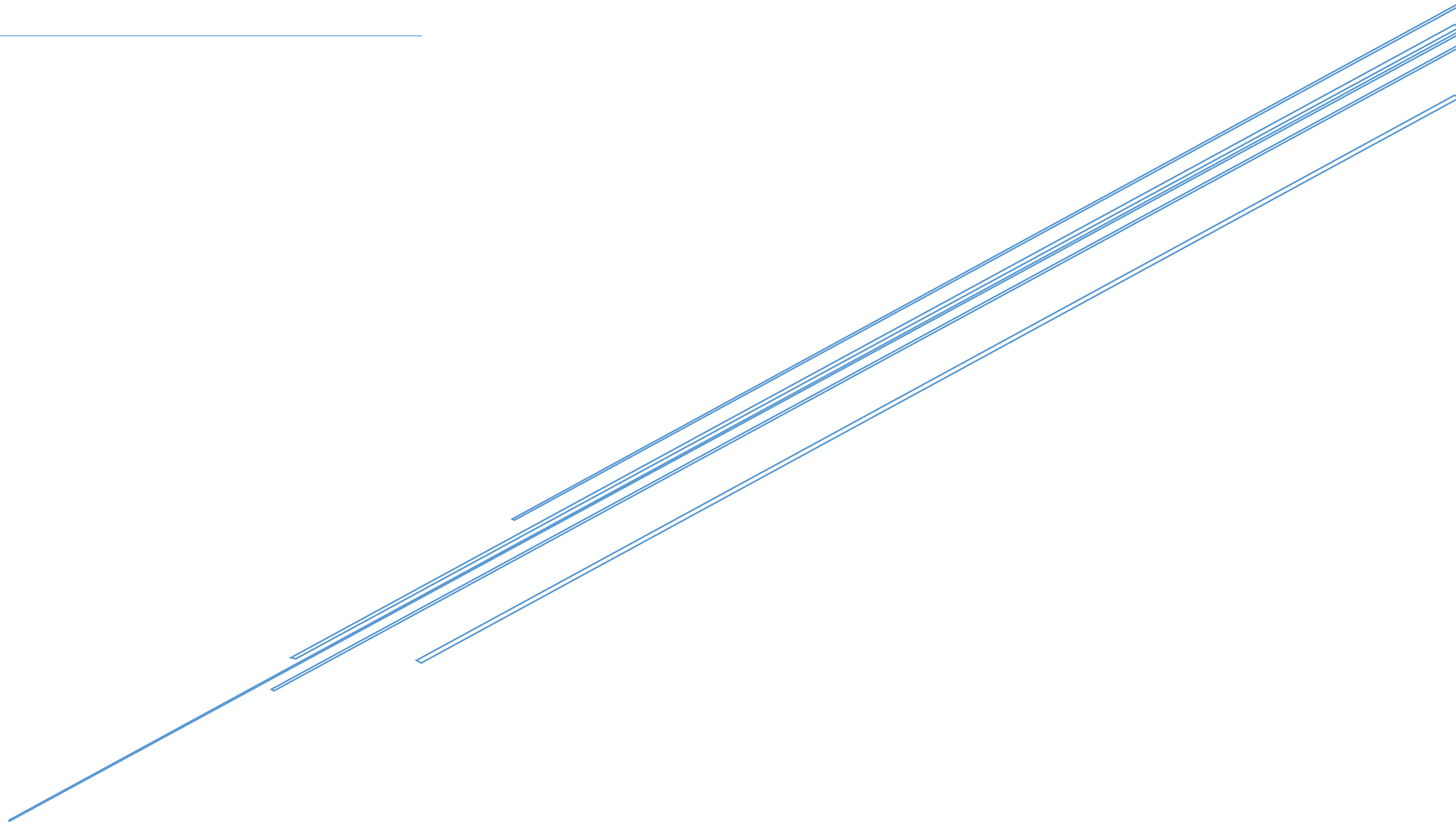
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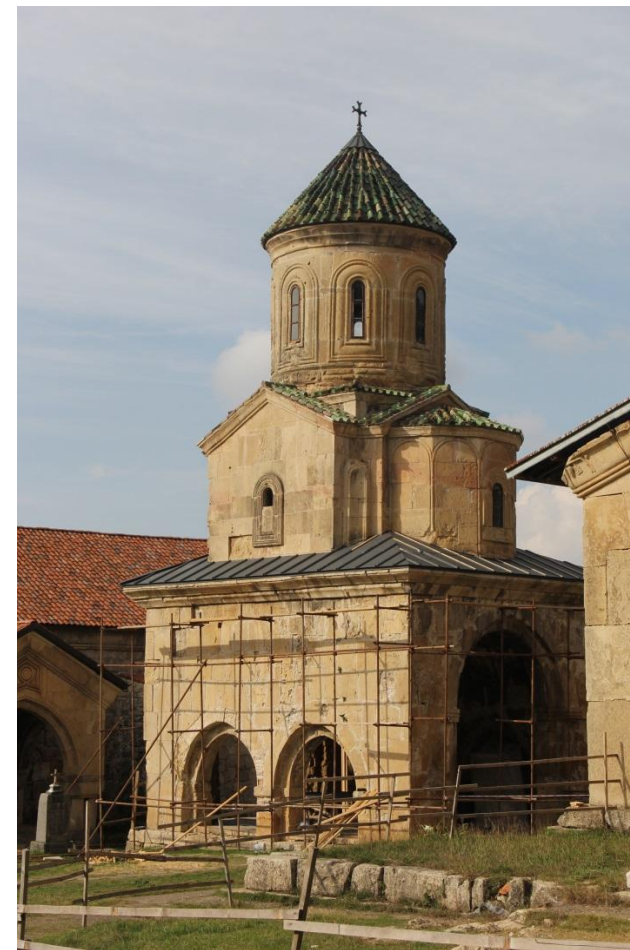
Art historian:

Giorgi Gagoshidze

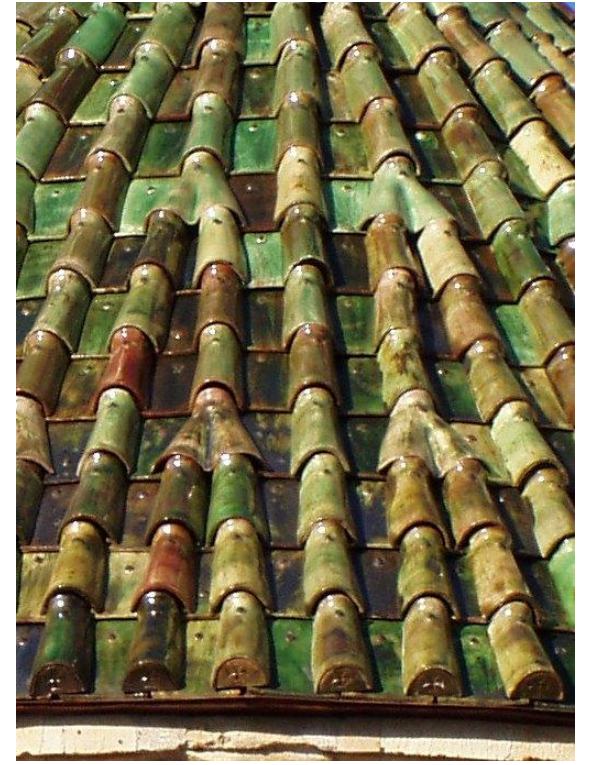
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Photo fixing of complex











East gate



Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

Bishop Gabriel Kikodze's house



Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

Oil-mill



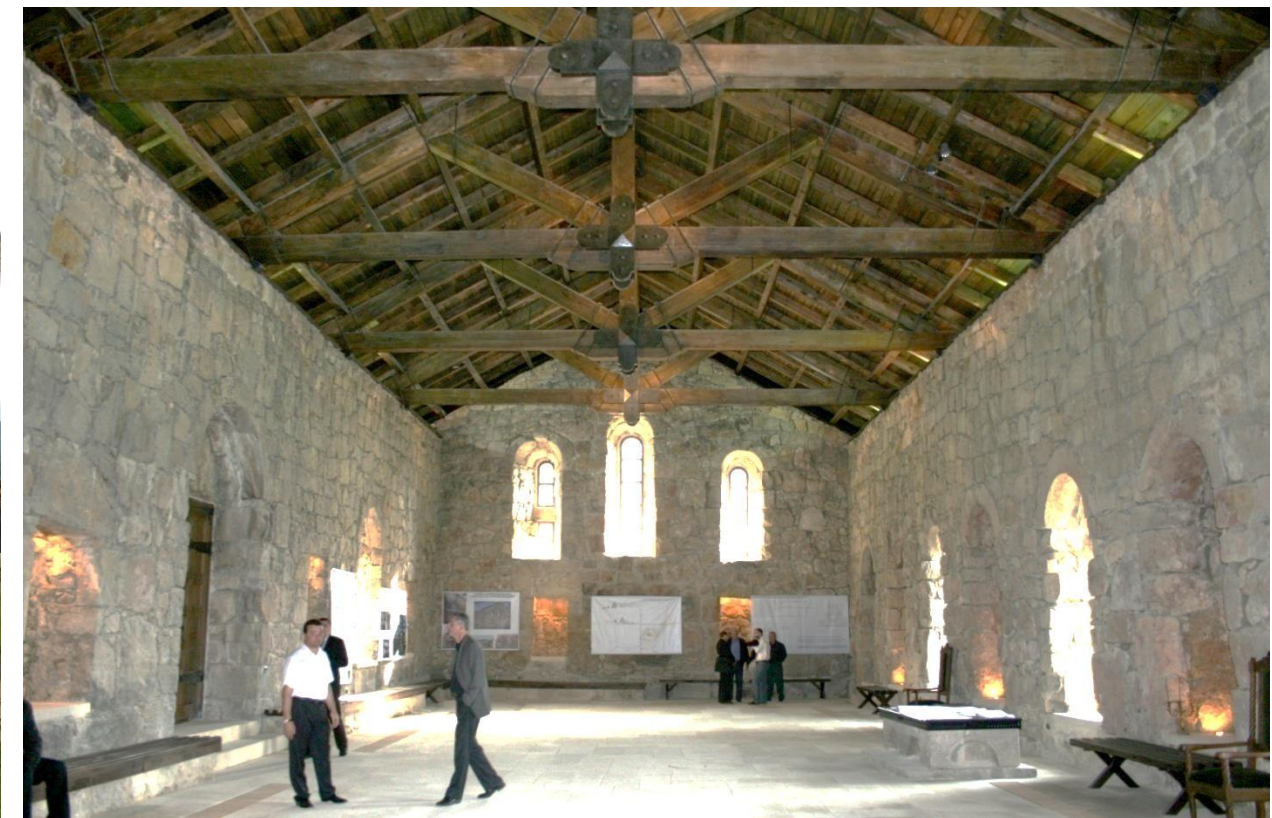
The current situation



Academy building (Misericords of monastery)



Before rehabilitation



After rehabilitation

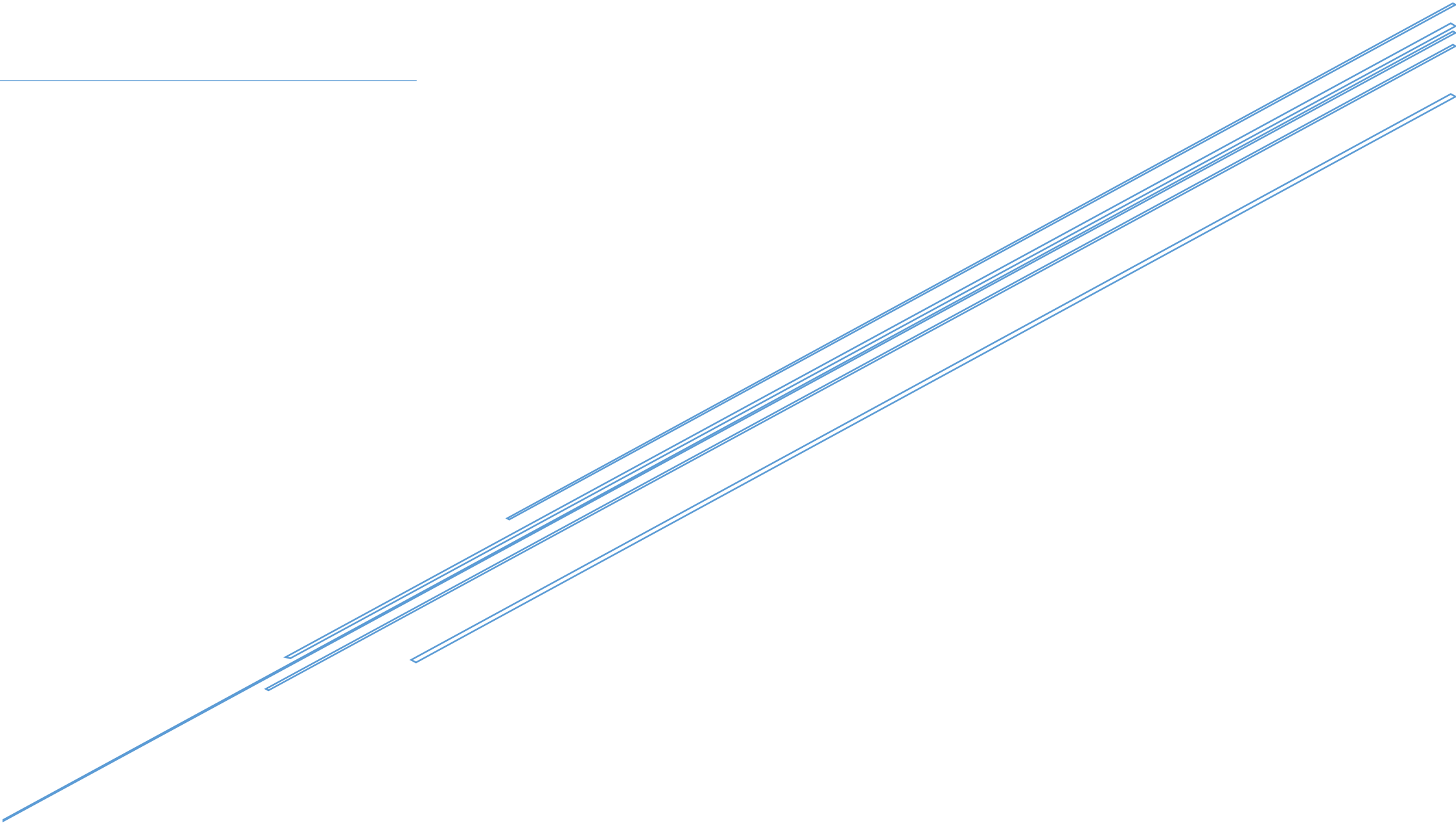
South gate





Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
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Architectural and constructional
project



The composition of the project

Infrastructural project

General plan

- Location plan 1
- A revised topography plan for the complex 2
- A revised general plan 3
- Infrastructural plan 4
- Zoning and movement plan 5

Small architectural forms

- East gate - Metal and glass protective construction 5
- Chairs 6
- Stone barriers 7
- Ramps 8
- Information banners N1 9
- Information banners N2 10
- Garbage bins 11
- Project of new WC 12

Photomontage

Conservation project of archaeological objects

Explanation letter

Photo fixing of objects

Field measurements

Measurements of the objects

- Plan 12
- Elevation 1-1; Elevation 2-2 13
- Elevation 3-3; Elevation 4-4 14
- Elevation 5-5; Elevation 6-6; Elevation 7-7 15
- Elevation 8-8; Elevation 9-9; Elevation 10-10 16
- Elevation 11-11; Elevation 12-12 17
- Elevation 13-13; Elevation 14-14 18

Measurements with archaeological layers

• Plan	19
• Elevation 1-1; Elevation 2-2	20
• Elevation 3-3; Elevation 4-4	21
• Elevation 5-5; Elevation 6-6; Elevation 7-7	22
• Elevation 8-8; Elevation 9-9; Elevation 10-10	23
• Elevation 11-11; Elevation 12-12	24
• Elevation 13-13; Elevation 14-14	25

Conservation project

• Plan	26
• Elevation 1-1; Elevation 2-2	27
• Elevation 3-3; Elevation 4-4	28
• Elevation 5-5; Elevation 6-6; Elevation 7-7	29
• Elevation 8-8; Elevation 9-9; Elevation 10-10	30
• Elevation 11-11; Elevation 12-12	31
• Elevation 13-13; Elevation 14-14	32

Constructional project

Explanation letter

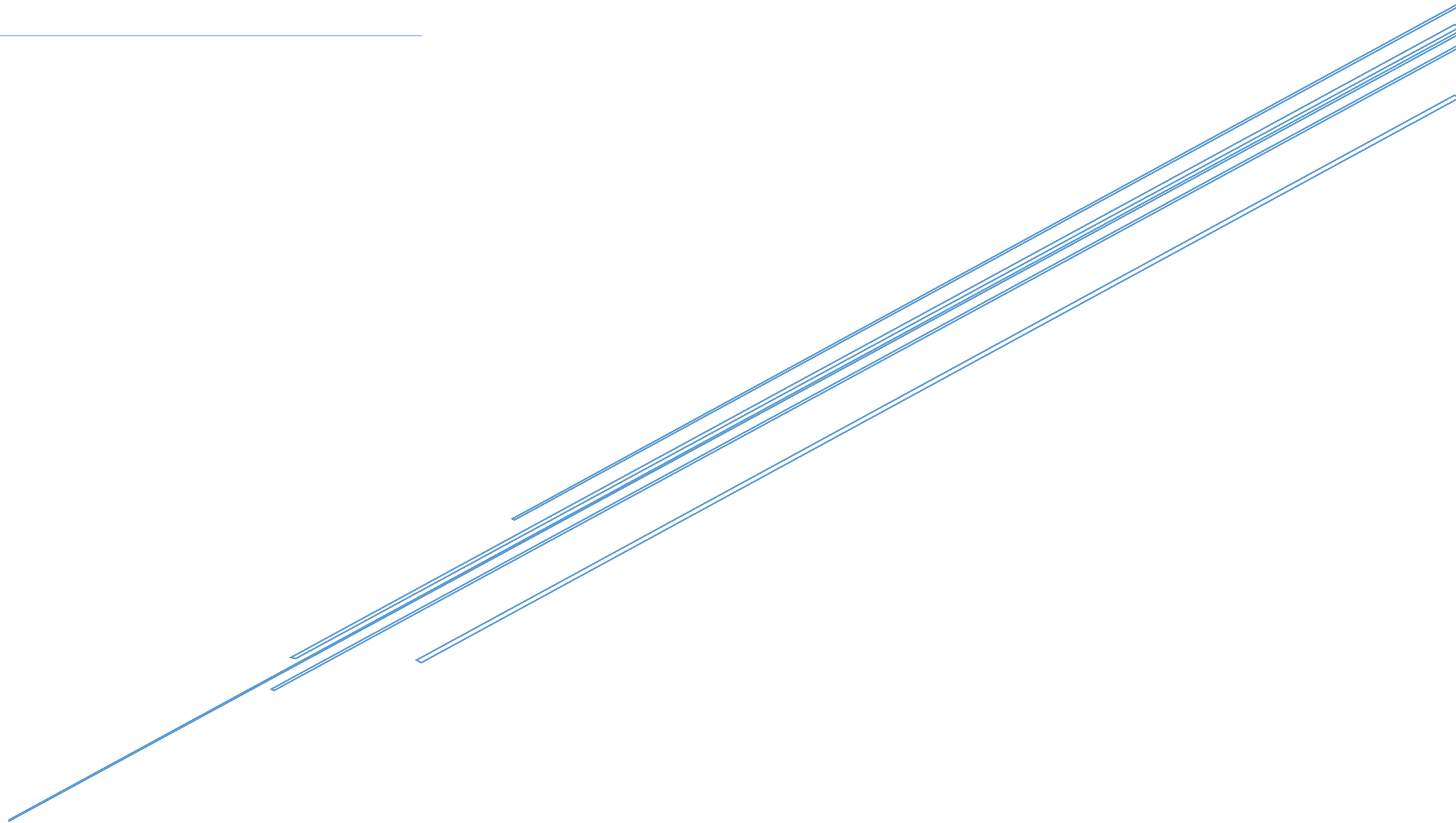
• Deployment plan of longitudinal beams	33
• Deployment plan of truss	34
• Roofing plan	35
• Longitudinal section, Transverse section, Detail 2	36
• Detail 1; Detail 3; Detail 4; Fastening detail	37
• Metal elements specifications	38
• Scheme of arrangement Ramp	39
• Section 3-3	40
• Exhibition space organization plan	41

Renders

Examples

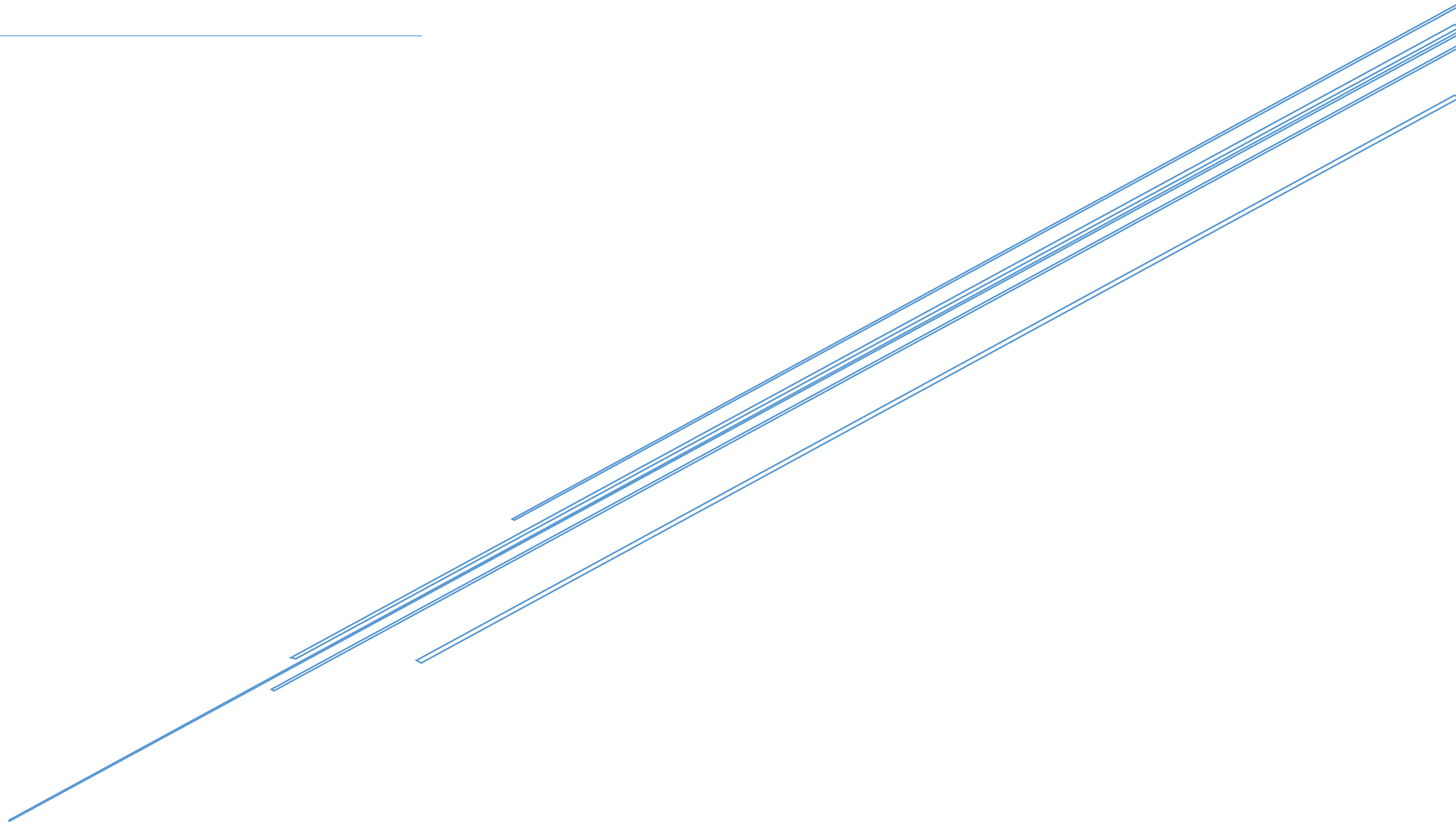
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

General plan



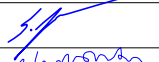

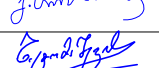
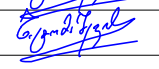

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Location plan



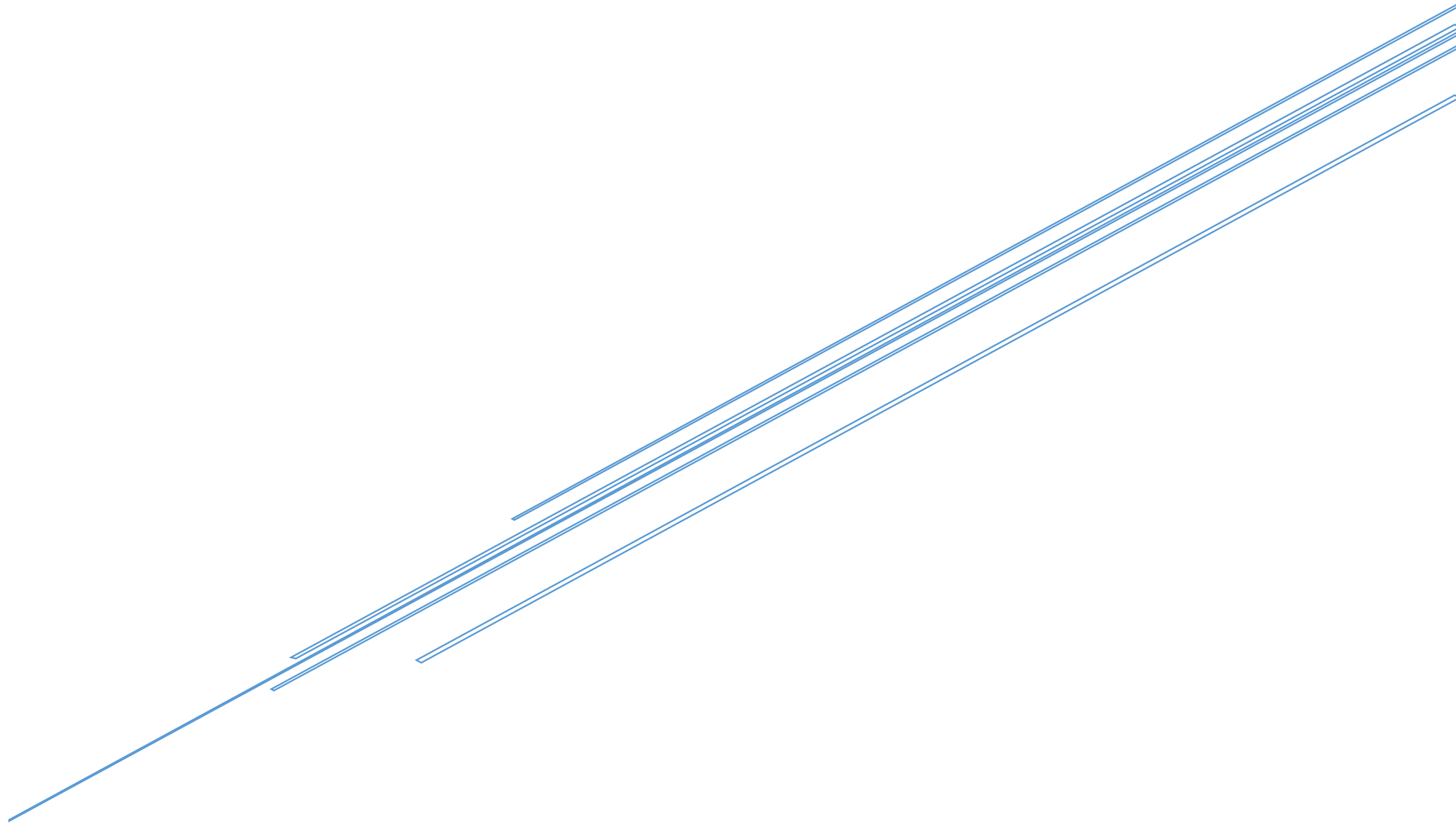
Location plan



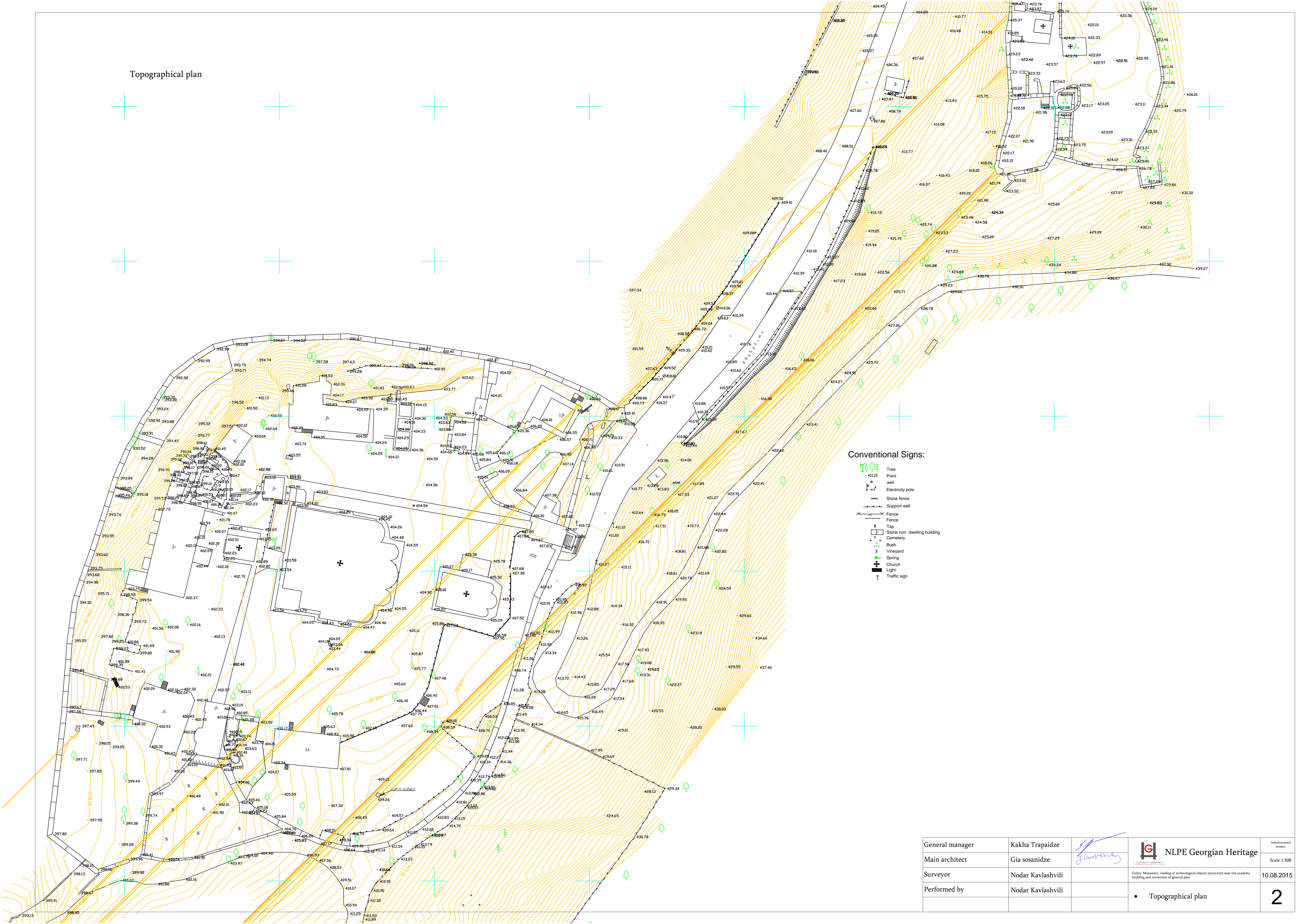
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			
Architect	beka Tomashevich		Gelati Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	beka Tomashevich			
			• Location plan	1

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

A revised topography plan for the complex

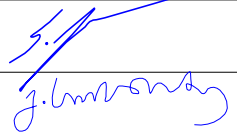

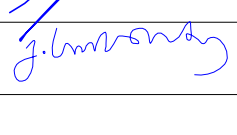


Topographical plan



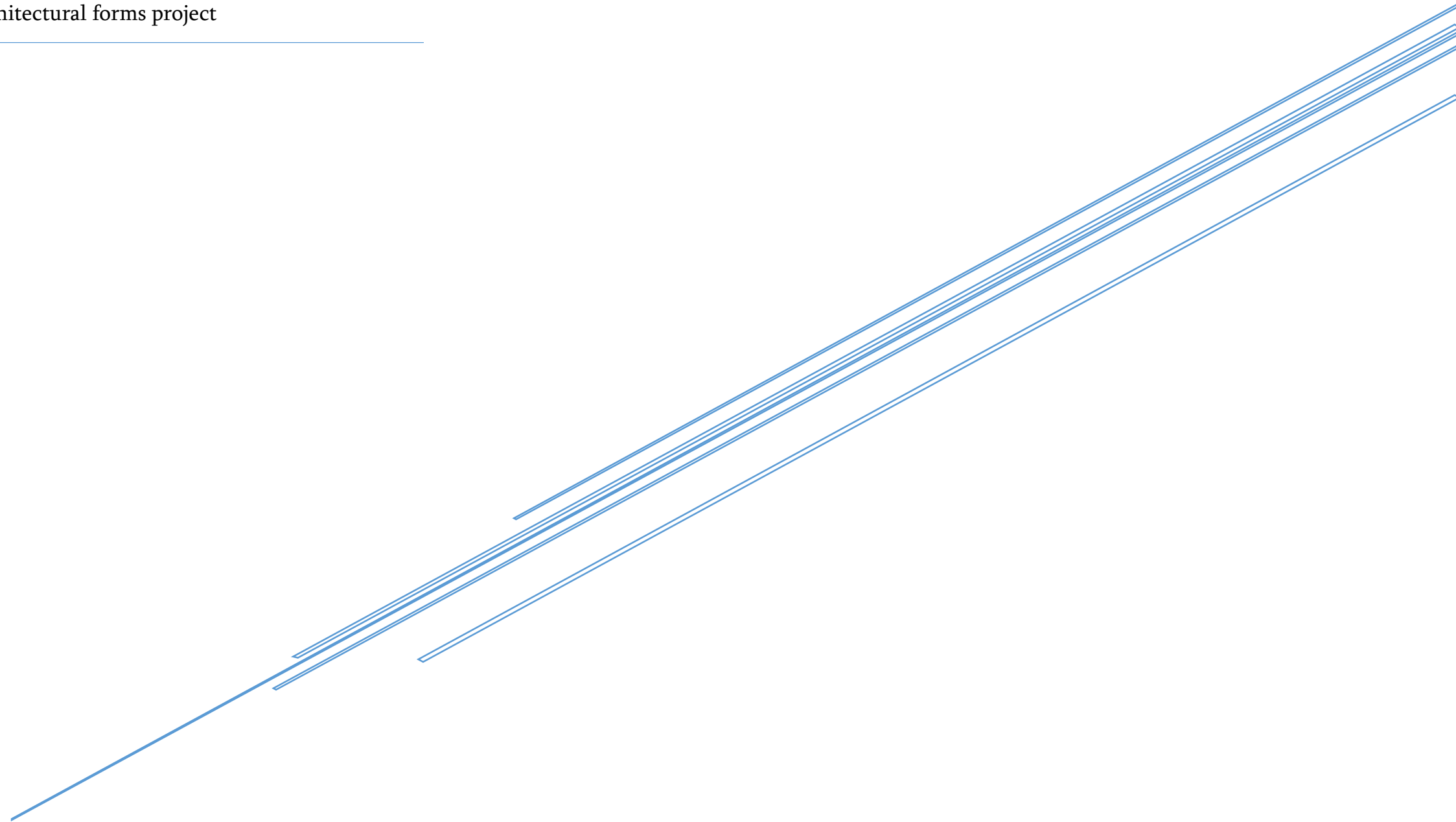
Conventional Signs:

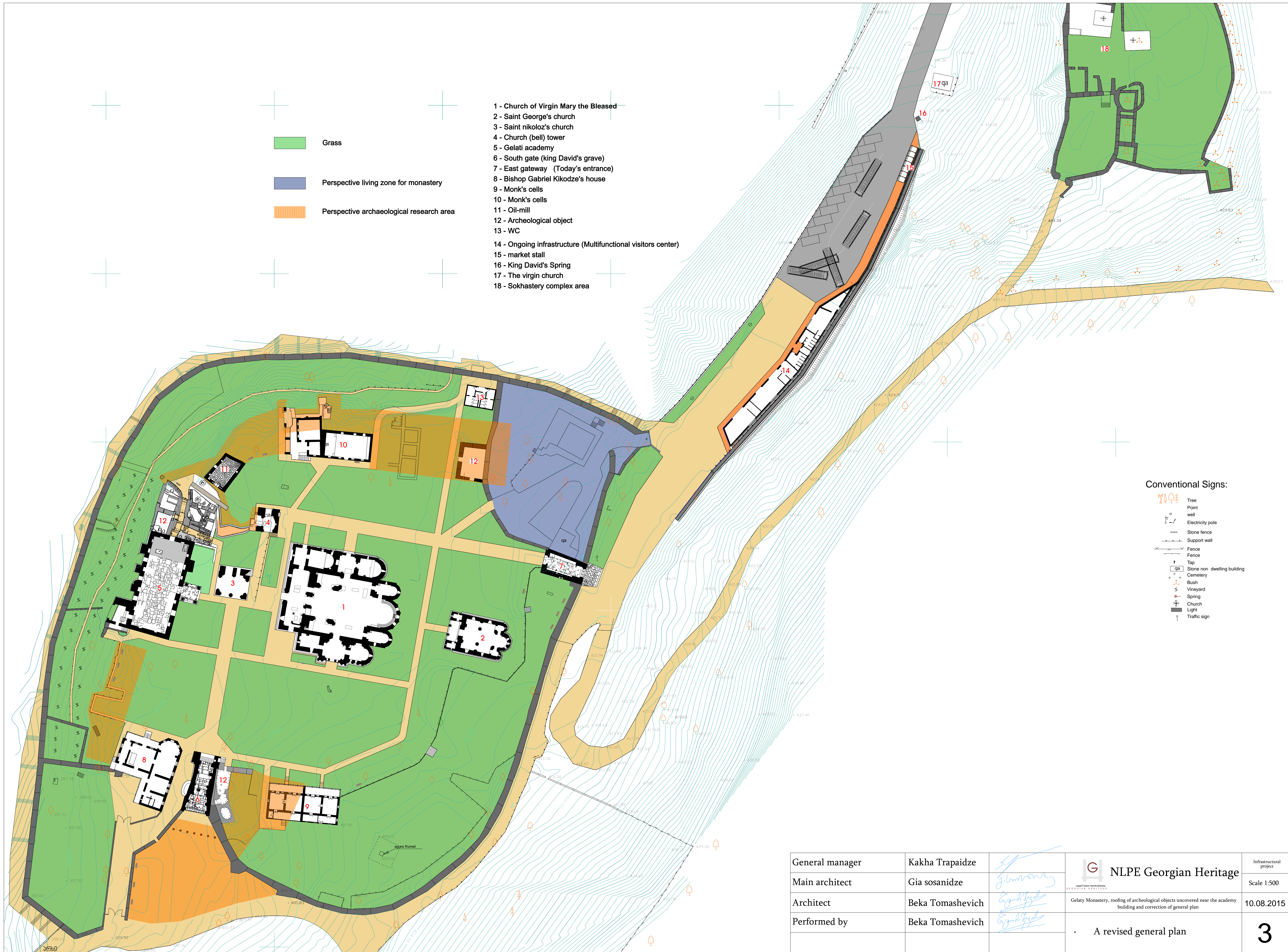
- Tree
- Point
- Well
- Electricity pole
- Stone fence
- Support wall
- Fence
- Tap
- Stone non dwelling building
- Cemetery
- Bush
- Vineyard
- Spring
- Church
- Light
- Traffic sign

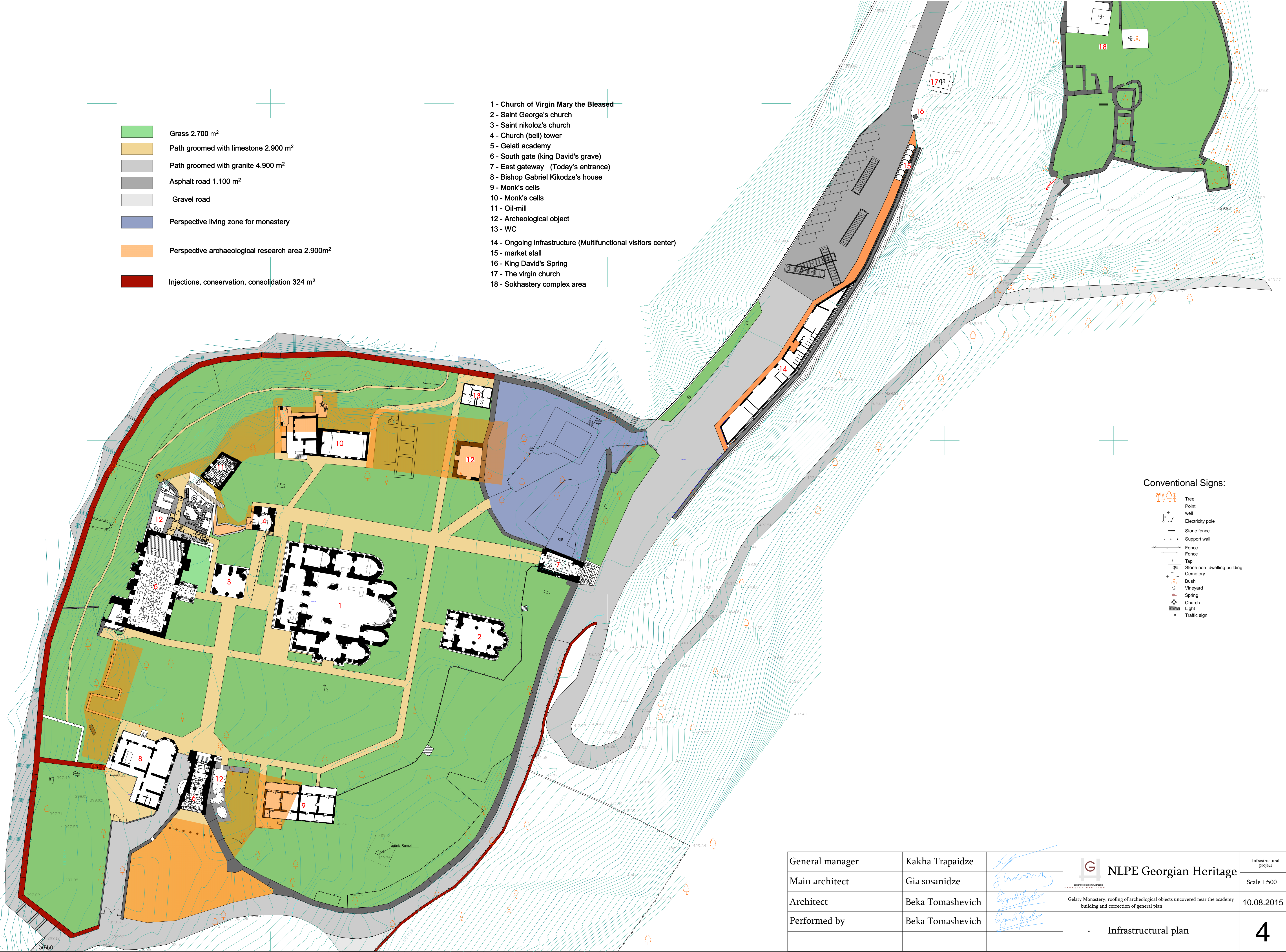
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>Georgian National Polytechnic University</small>	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Surveyor	Nodar Kavlashvili			10.08.2015
Performed by	Nodar Kavlashvili			• Topographical plan
				2

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

A revised general plan,
Small architectural forms project







- Grass 2.700 m²
- Path groomed with limestone 2.900 m²
- Path groomed with granite 4.900 m²
- Asphalt road 1.100 m²
- Gravel road
- Perspective living zone for monastery
- Perspective archaeological research area 2.900m²
- Injections, conservation, consolidation 324 m²

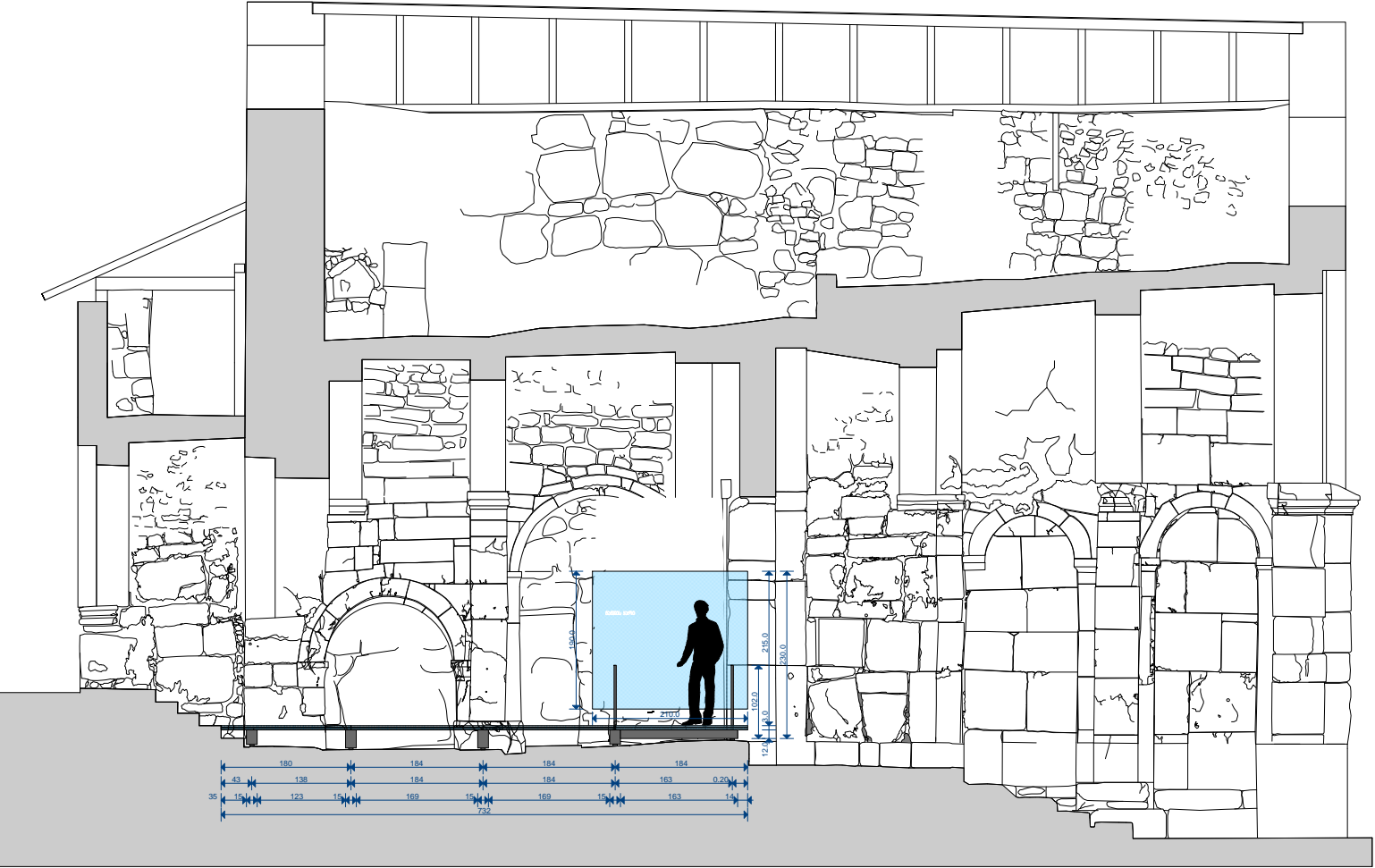
- 1 - Church of Virgin Mary the Blessed
- 2 - Saint George's church
- 3 - Saint nikoloz's church
- 4 - Church (bell) tower
- 5 - Gelati academy
- 6 - South gate (king David's grave)
- 7 - East gateway (Today's entrance)
- 8 - Bishop Gabriel Kikodze's house
- 9 - Monk's cells
- 10 - Monk's cells
- 11 - Oil-mill
- 12 - Archeological object
- 13 - WC
- 14 - Ongoing infrastructure (Multifunctional visitors center)
- 15 - market stall
- 16 - King David's Spring
- 17 - The virgin church
- 18 - Sokhastery complex area

- Conventional Signs:
- Tree
 - Point
 - wall
 - Electricity pole
 - Stone fence
 - Support wall
 - Fence
 - Fence
 - Tap
 - Stone non dwelling building
 - Cemetery
 - Bush
 - Vineyard
 - Spring
 - Church
 - Light
 - Traffic sign

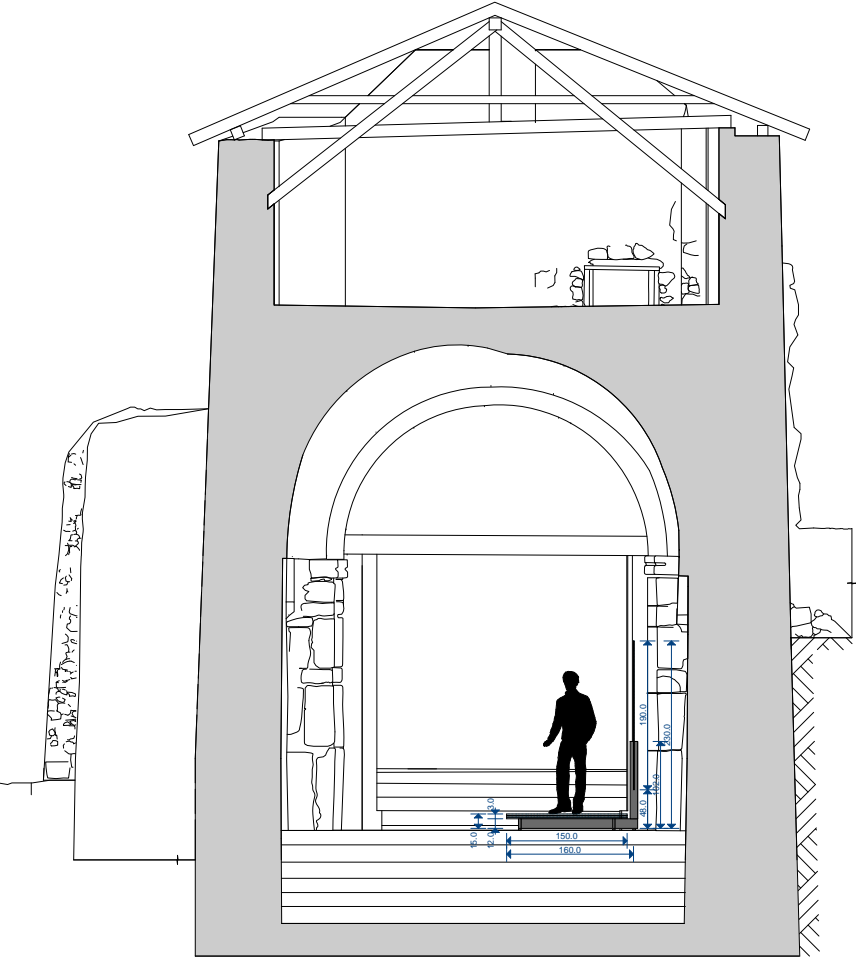
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich			10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			
			Infrastructural plan	4



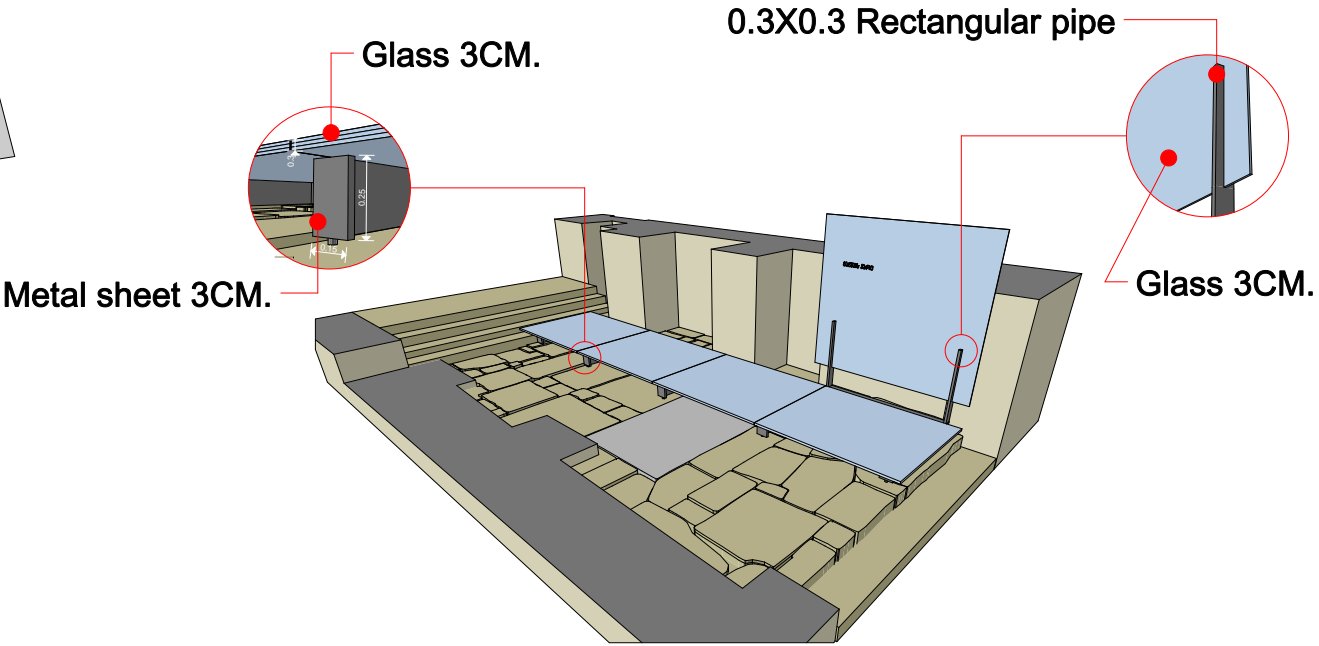
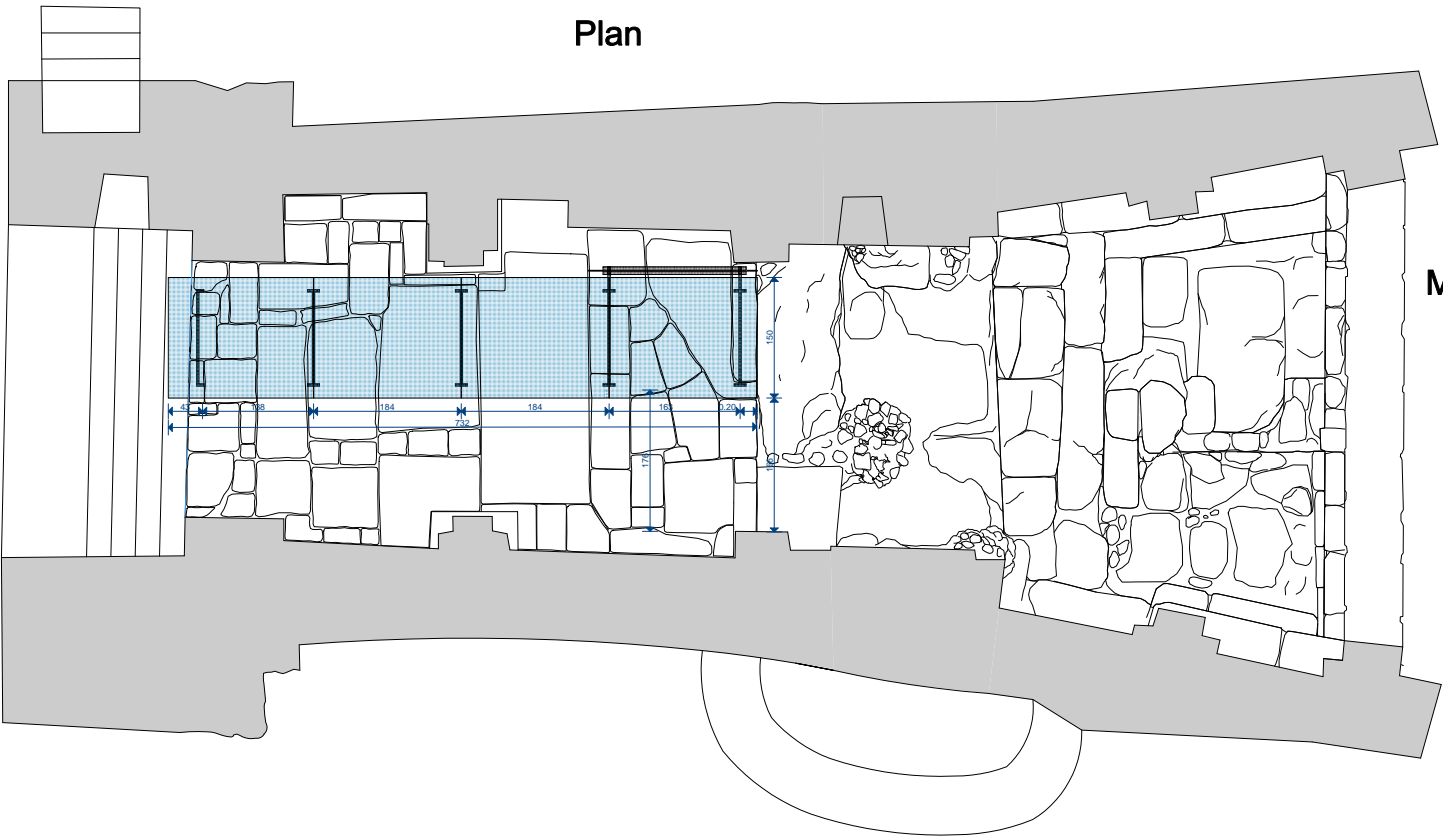
Section 1-1



Section 2-2

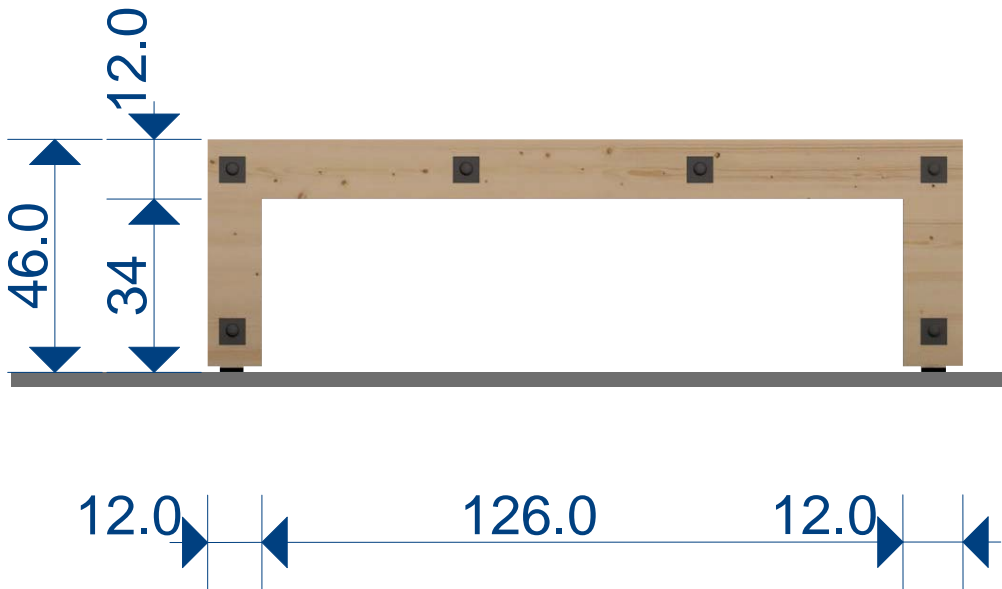


Plan

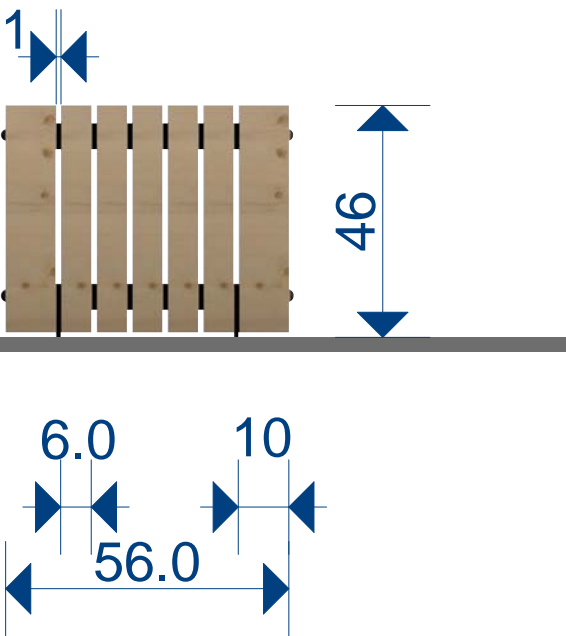


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		East gate - Metal and glass protective construction	5

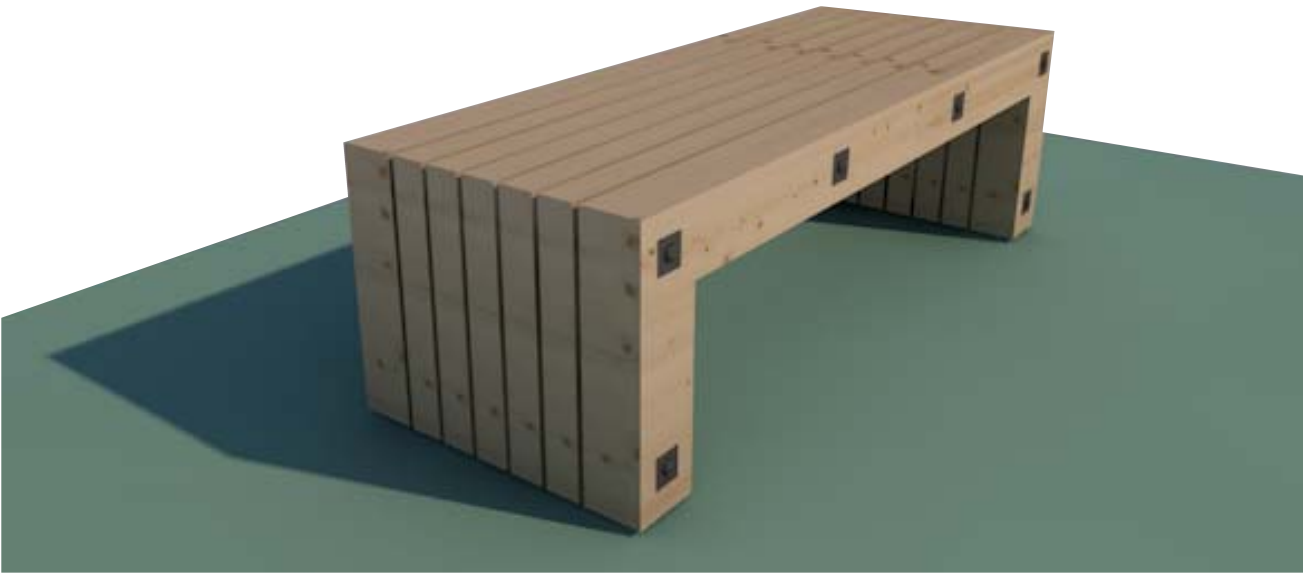
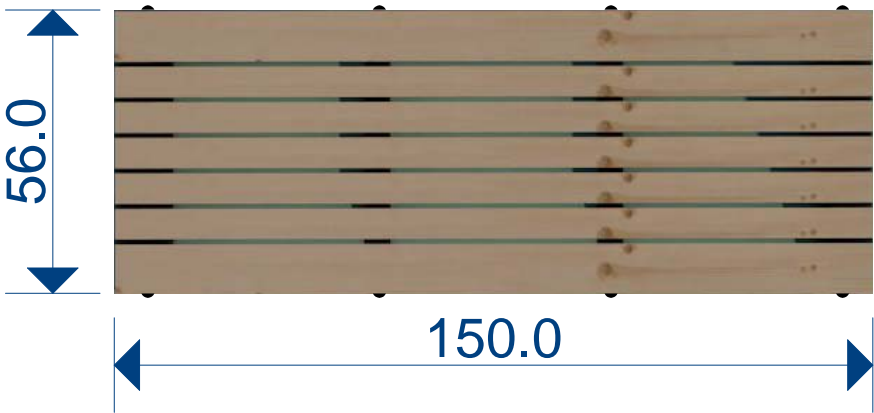
Front view



Left view

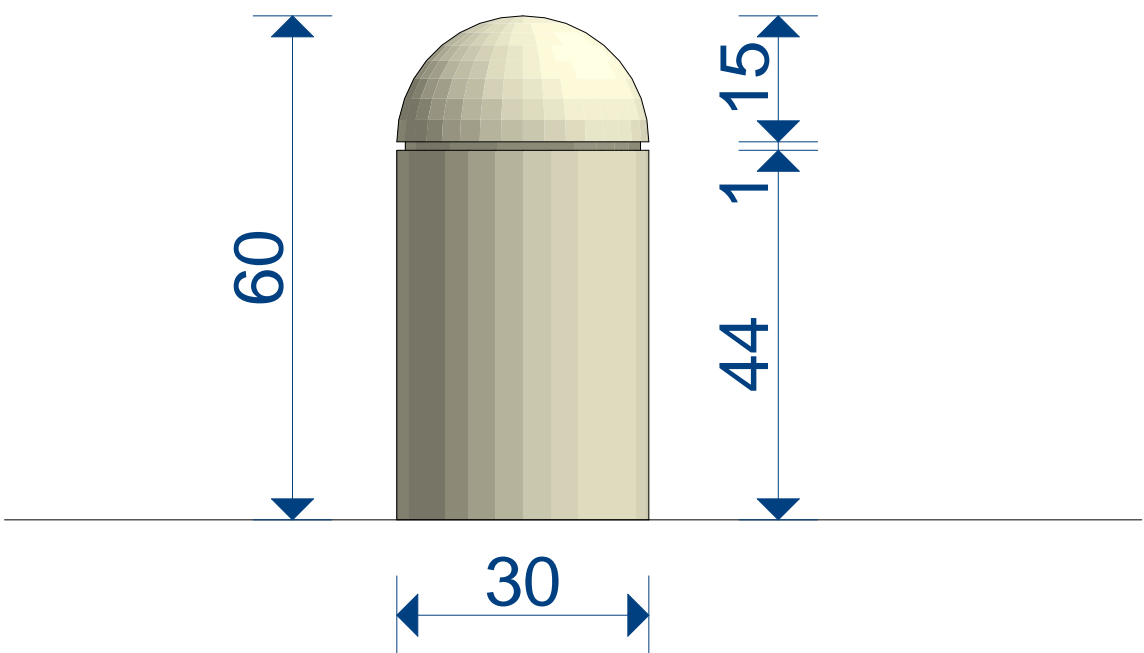


Top view

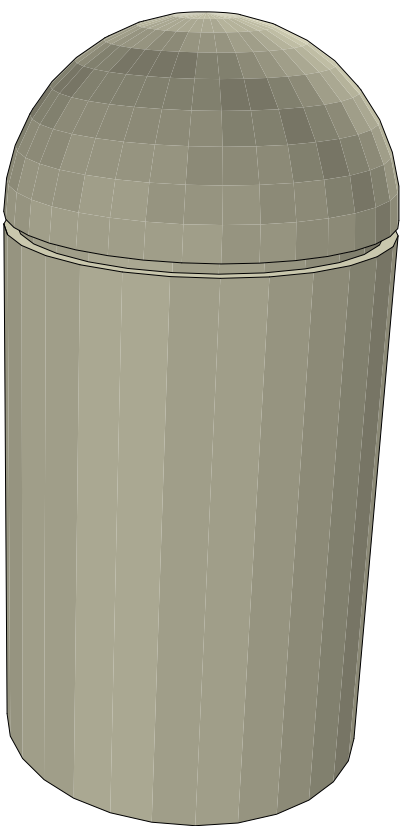
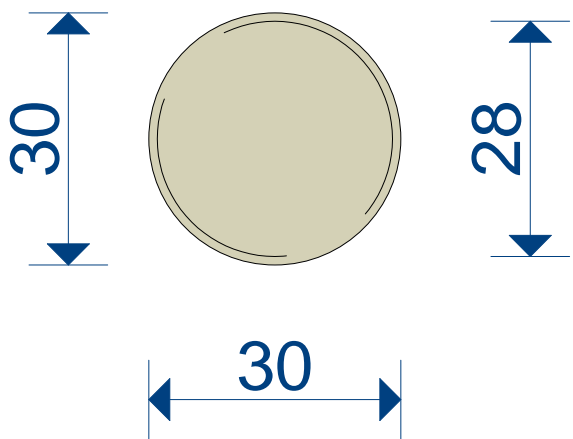


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Chairs 15 PC.	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			6

Front view

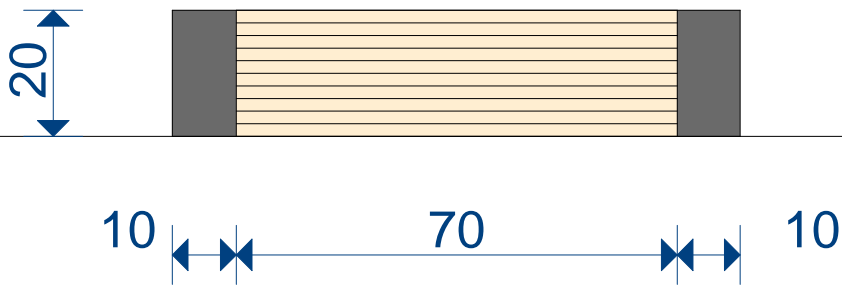


Top view

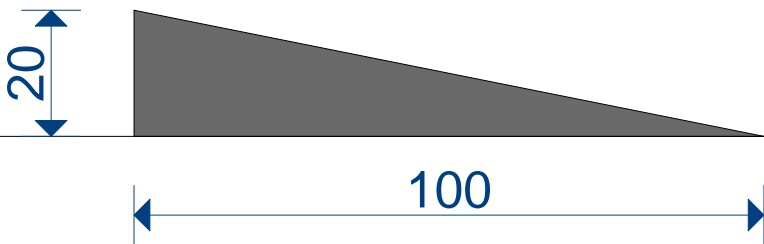


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული პროგრამა</small>	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Stone barriers 10 PC.
				7

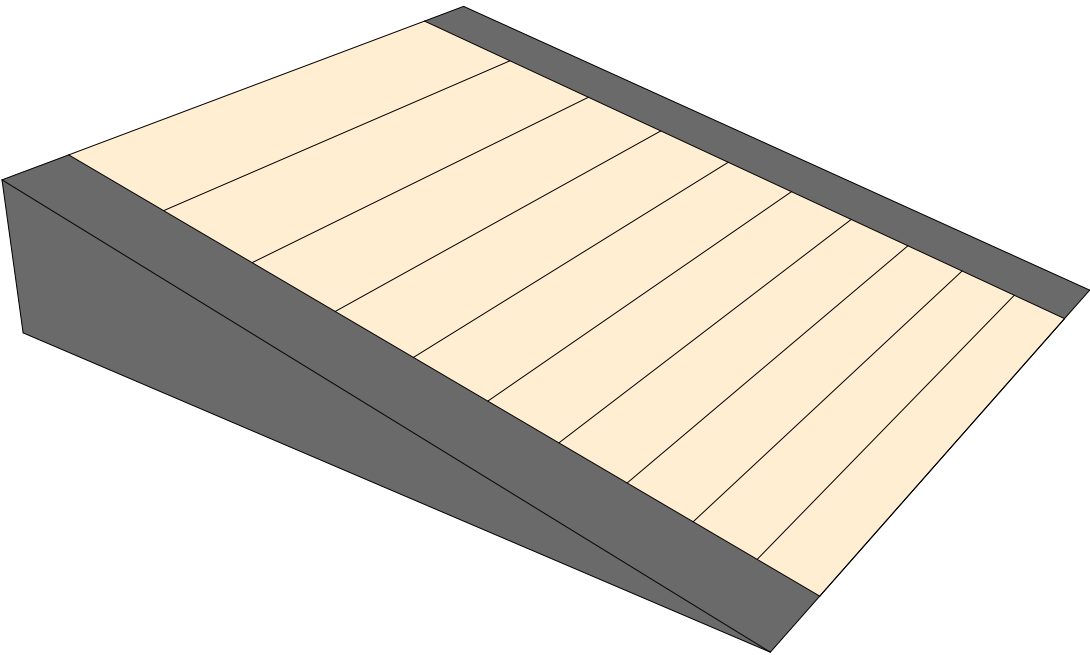
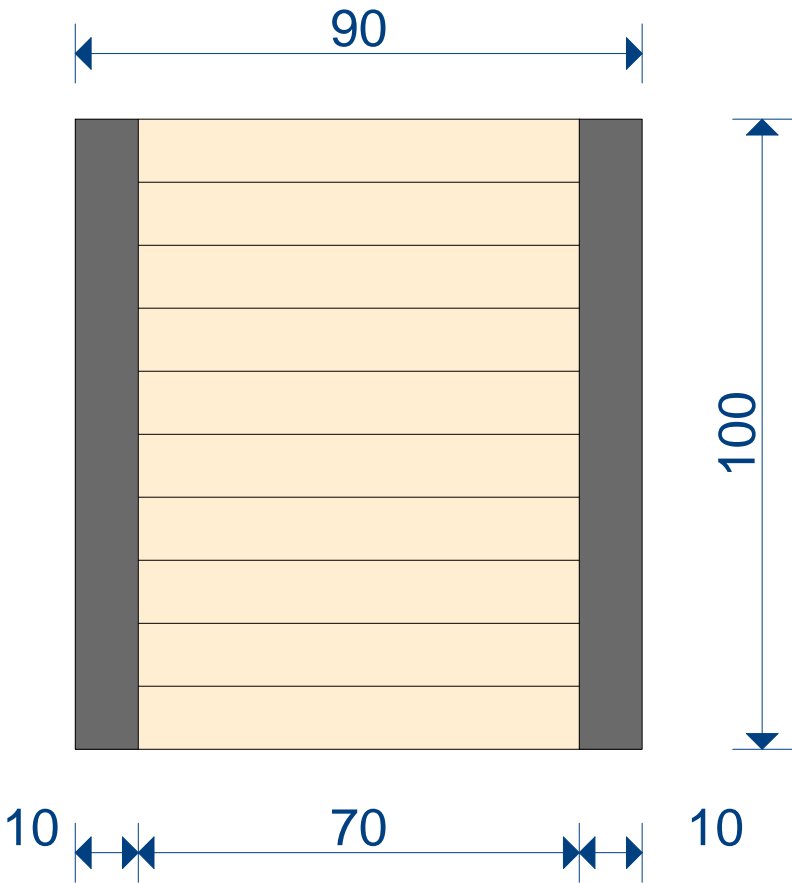
Front view



Left view

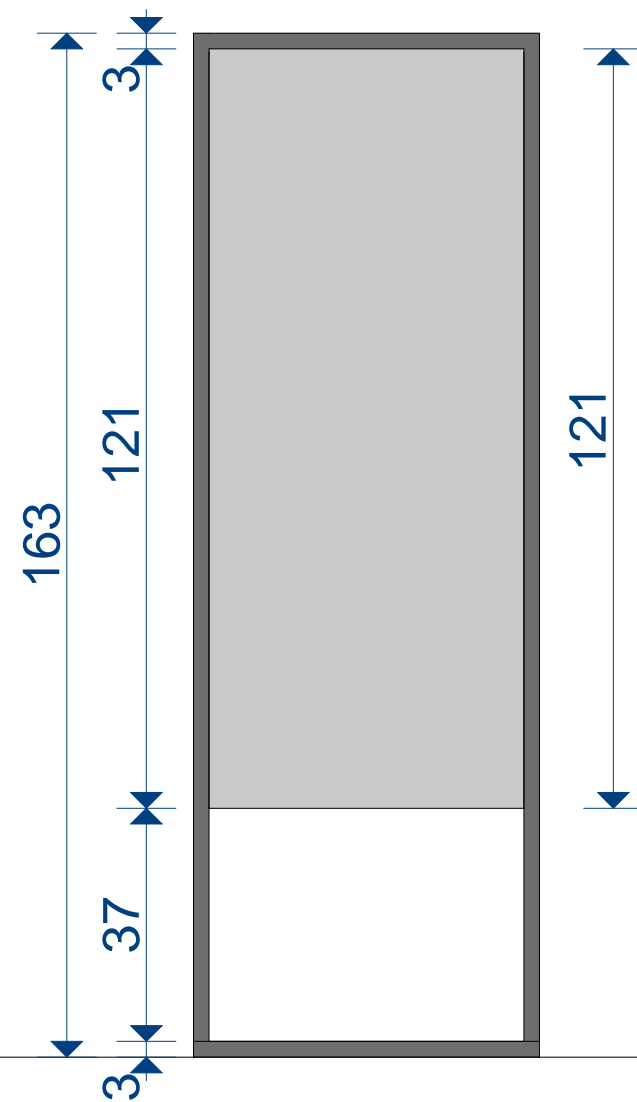


Top view

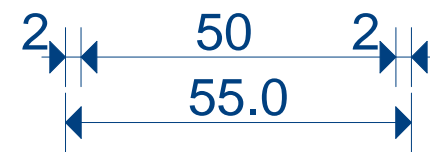
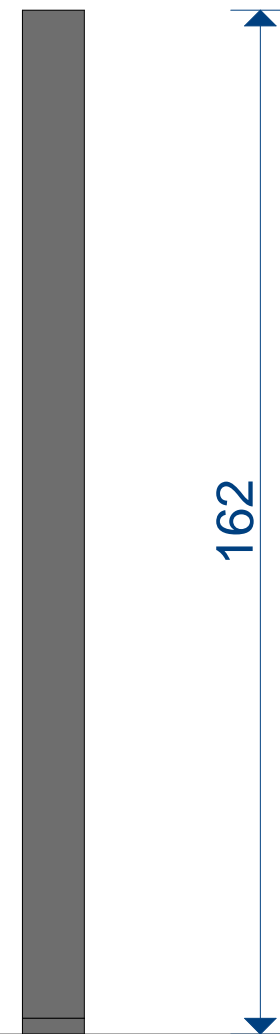


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			
			Ramps 10 PC.	8

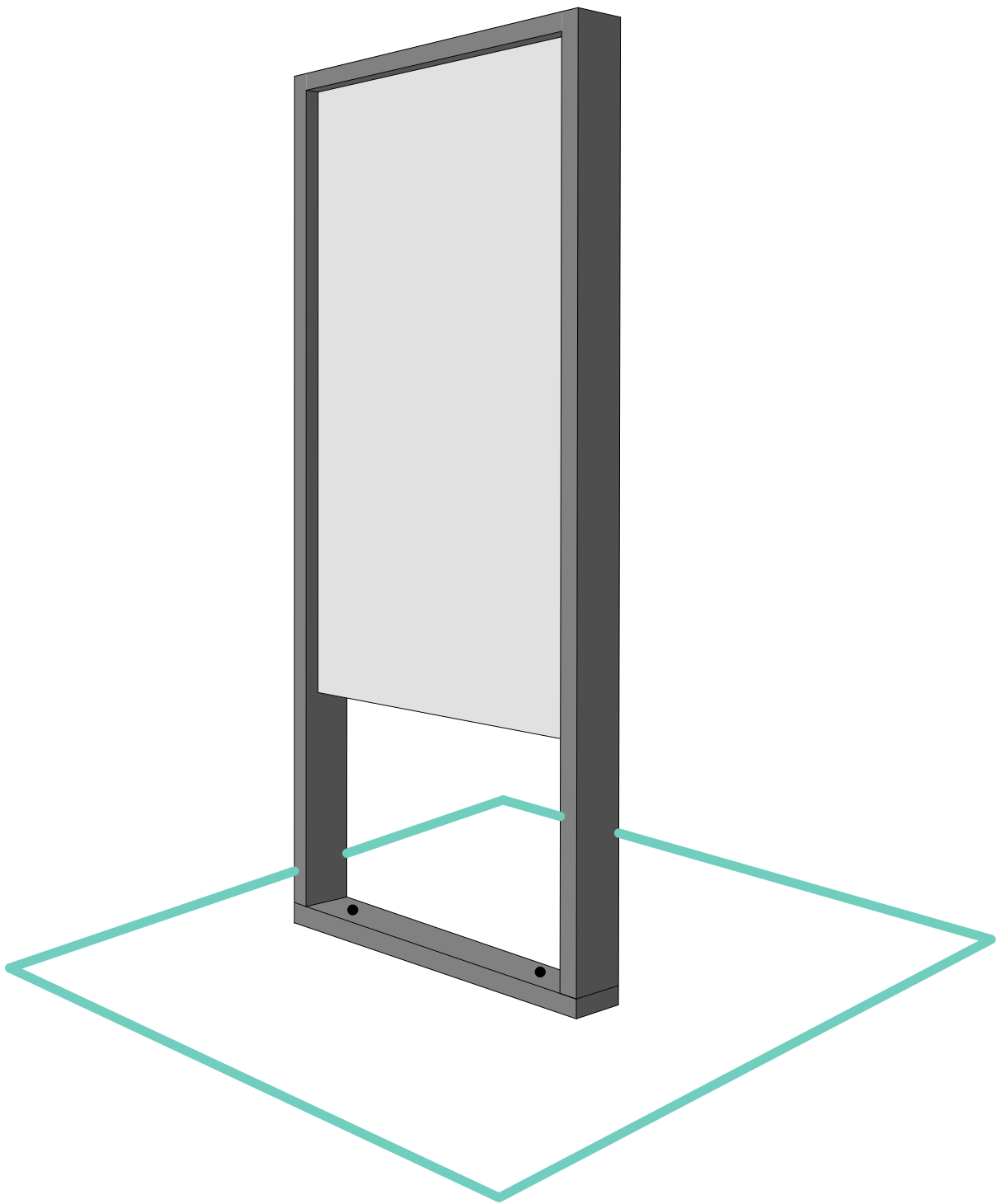
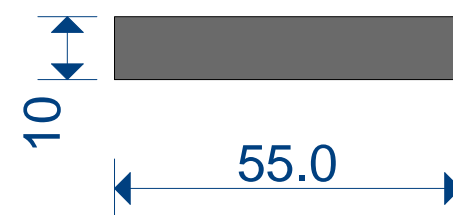
Front view



Left view

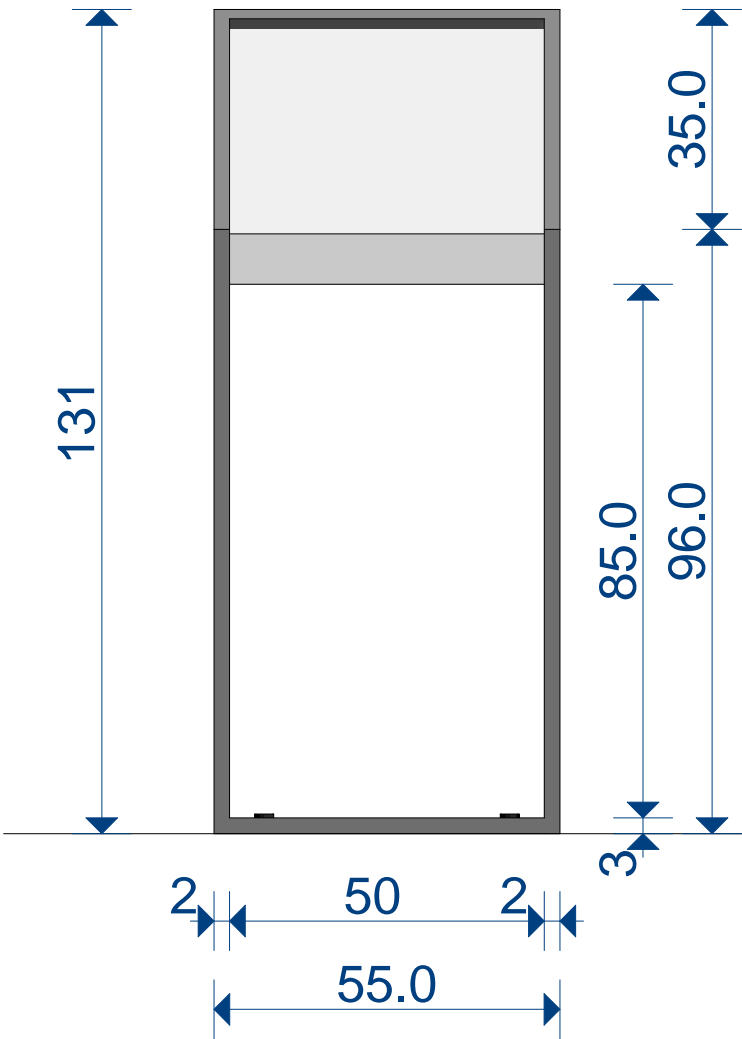


Top view

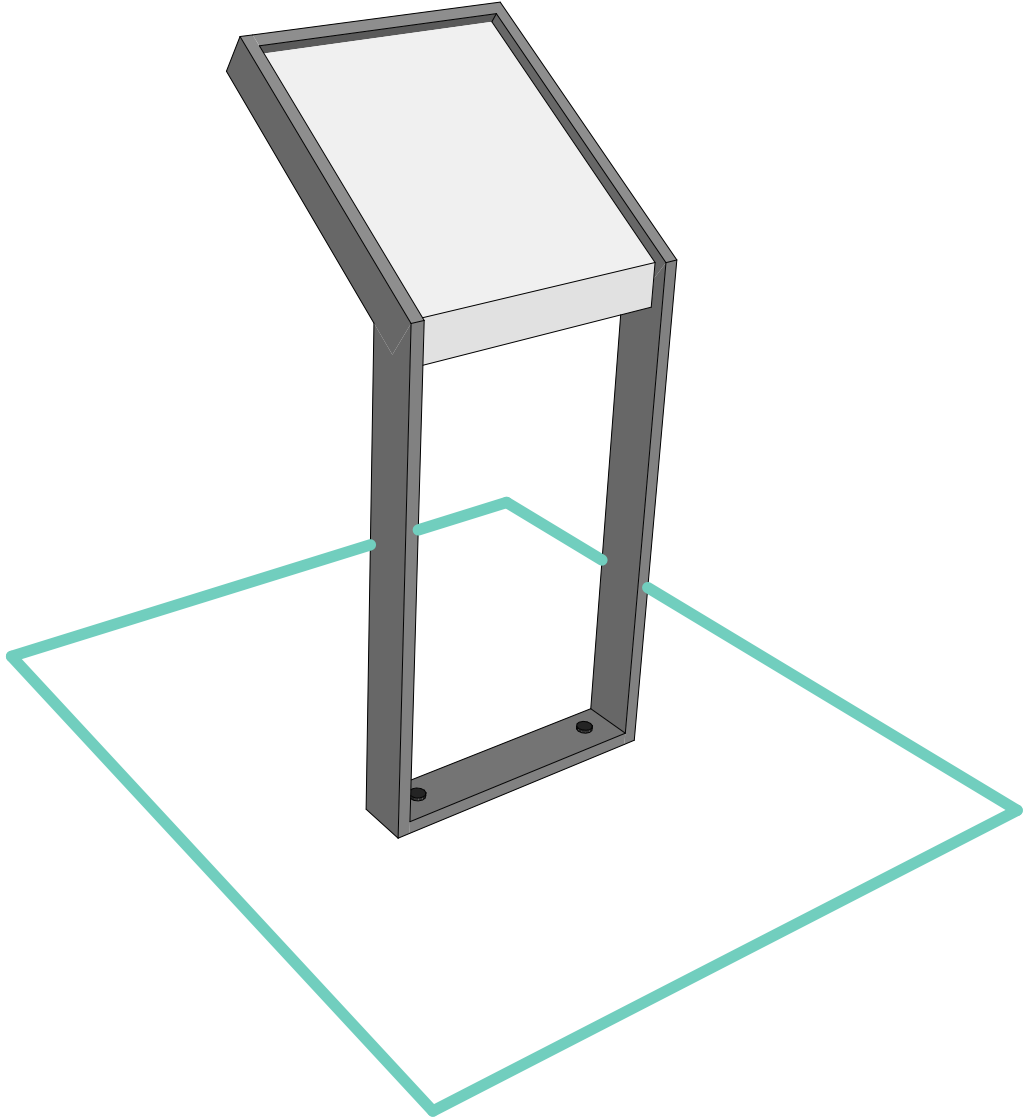
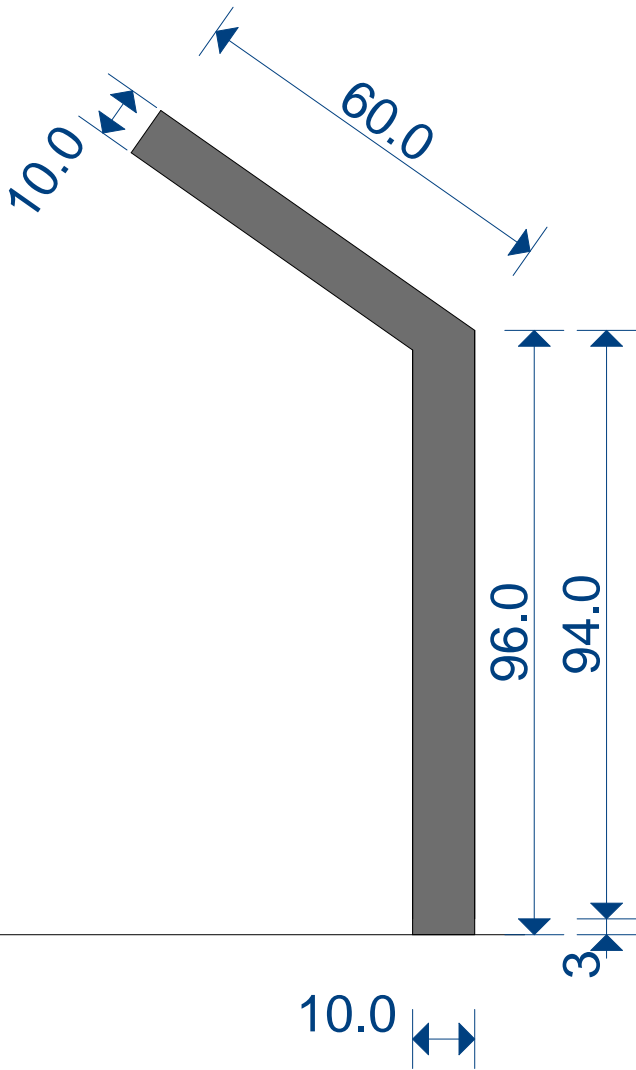


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Information banners №1 — 20 PC.

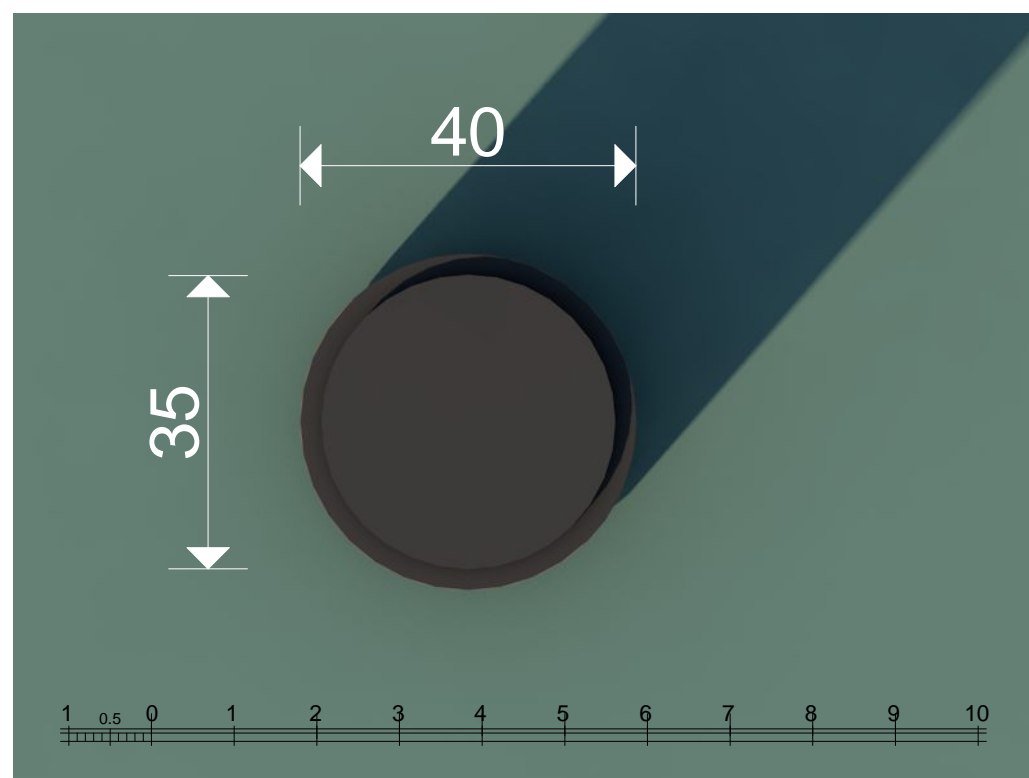
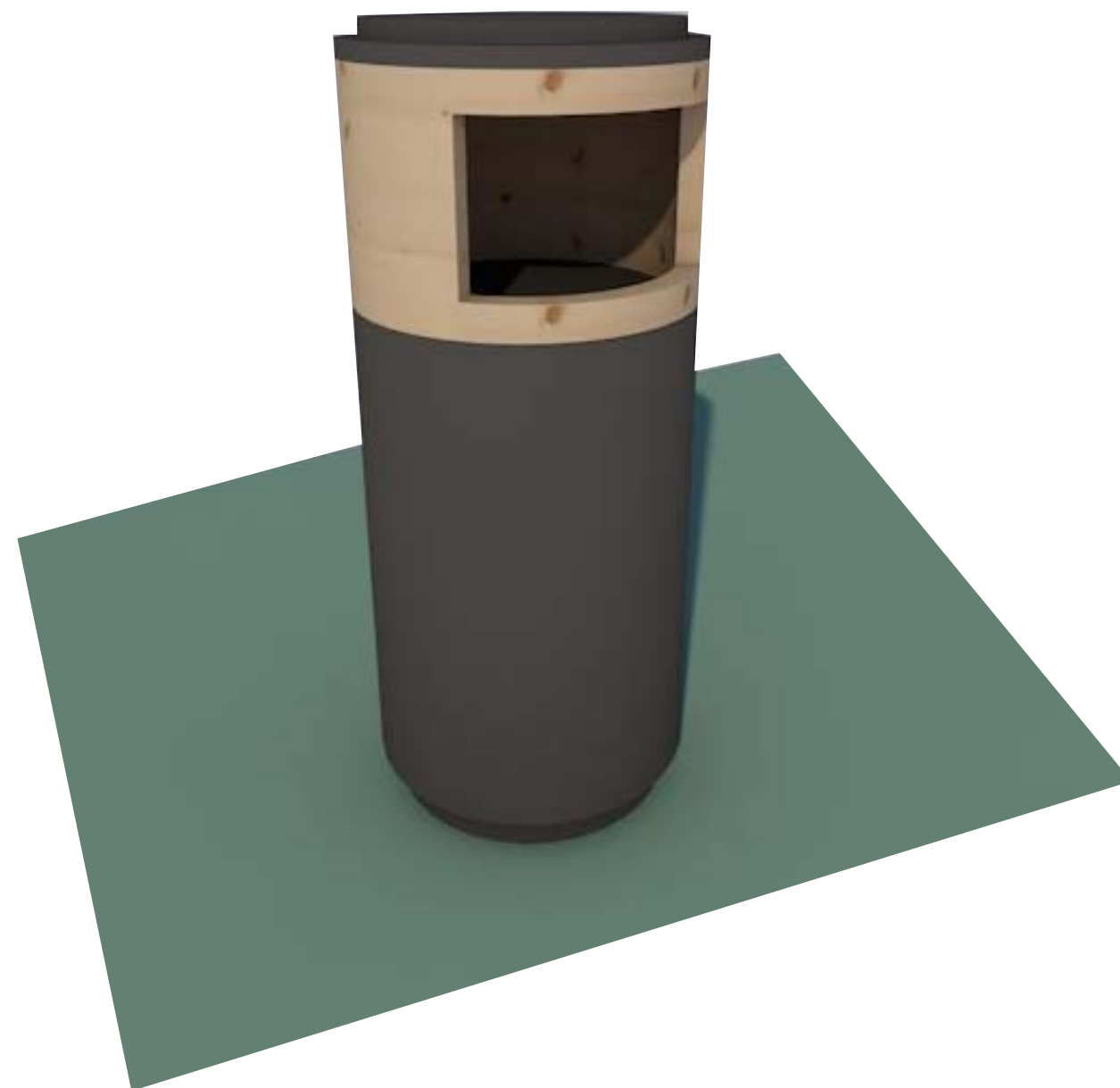
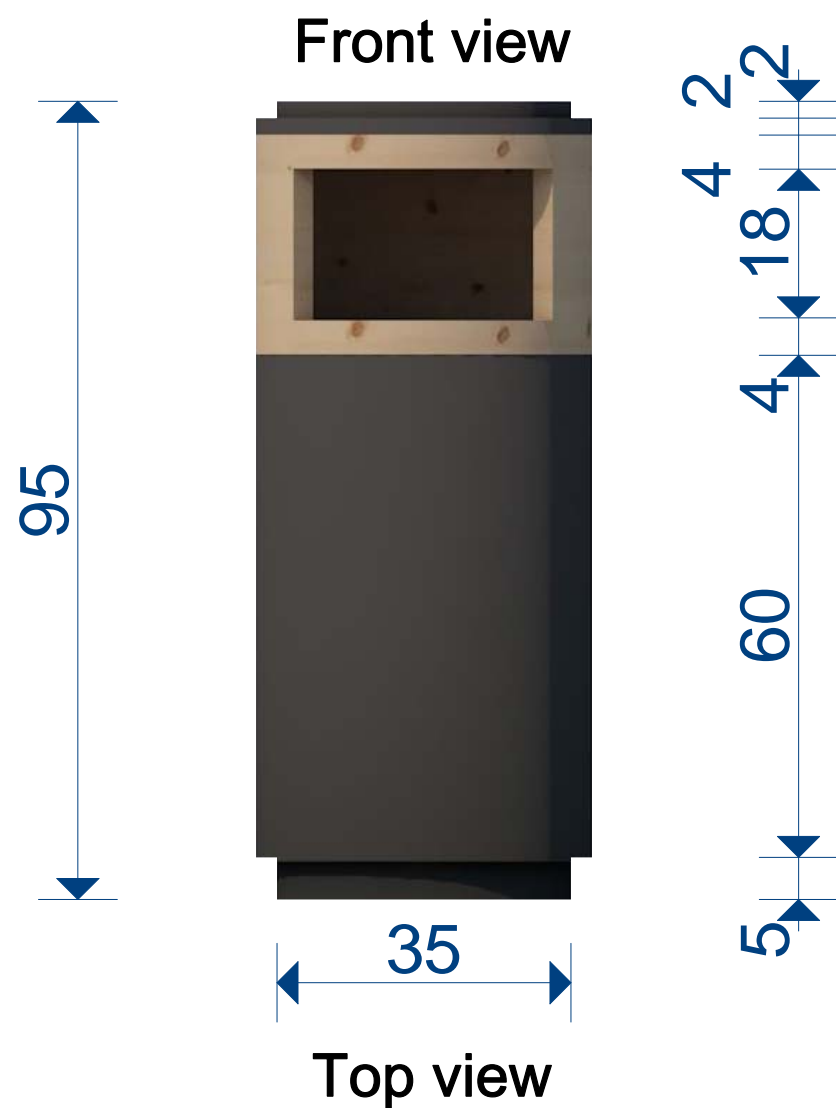
Front view



Left view



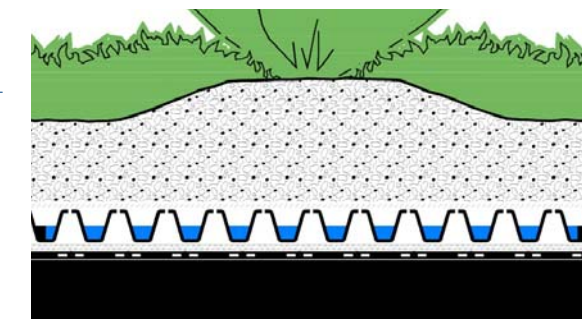
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 <div>NLPE Georgian Heritage</div> <div><small>საქართველოს ეროვნული პროექტის საერთაშორისო ცენტრი</small></div>	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		Information banners №2 — 12 PC.	10



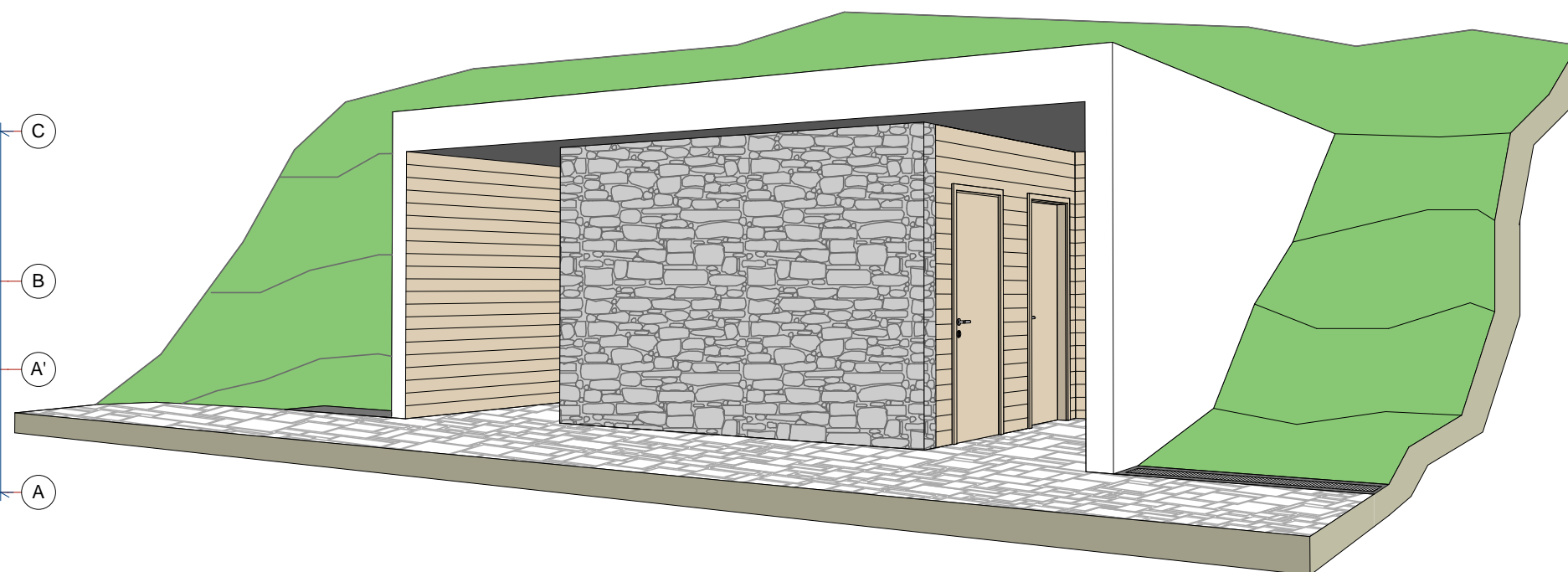
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული პროგრამა</small>	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich			Garbage bins 15 PC.
				11






Technical drawing of a stone wall cross-section. The wall is shown in profile, with a stone masonry core and horizontal wooden cladding on the sides. A human figure is positioned next to the wall for scale. The drawing includes the following dimensions and elevations:

- Elevations:**
 - Top left: +3.00
 - Top right: +2.60
 - Ground level: ±0.00
- Horizontal Dimensions (mm):**
 - Top row: 165, 10, 380, 155, 10, 10
 - Middle row: 175, 235, 135, 175, 10
 - Bottom row: 720
- Vertical Dimensions (mm):**
 - 10
 - 10
- Grid Lines:** 1, 2, 2", 3, 4



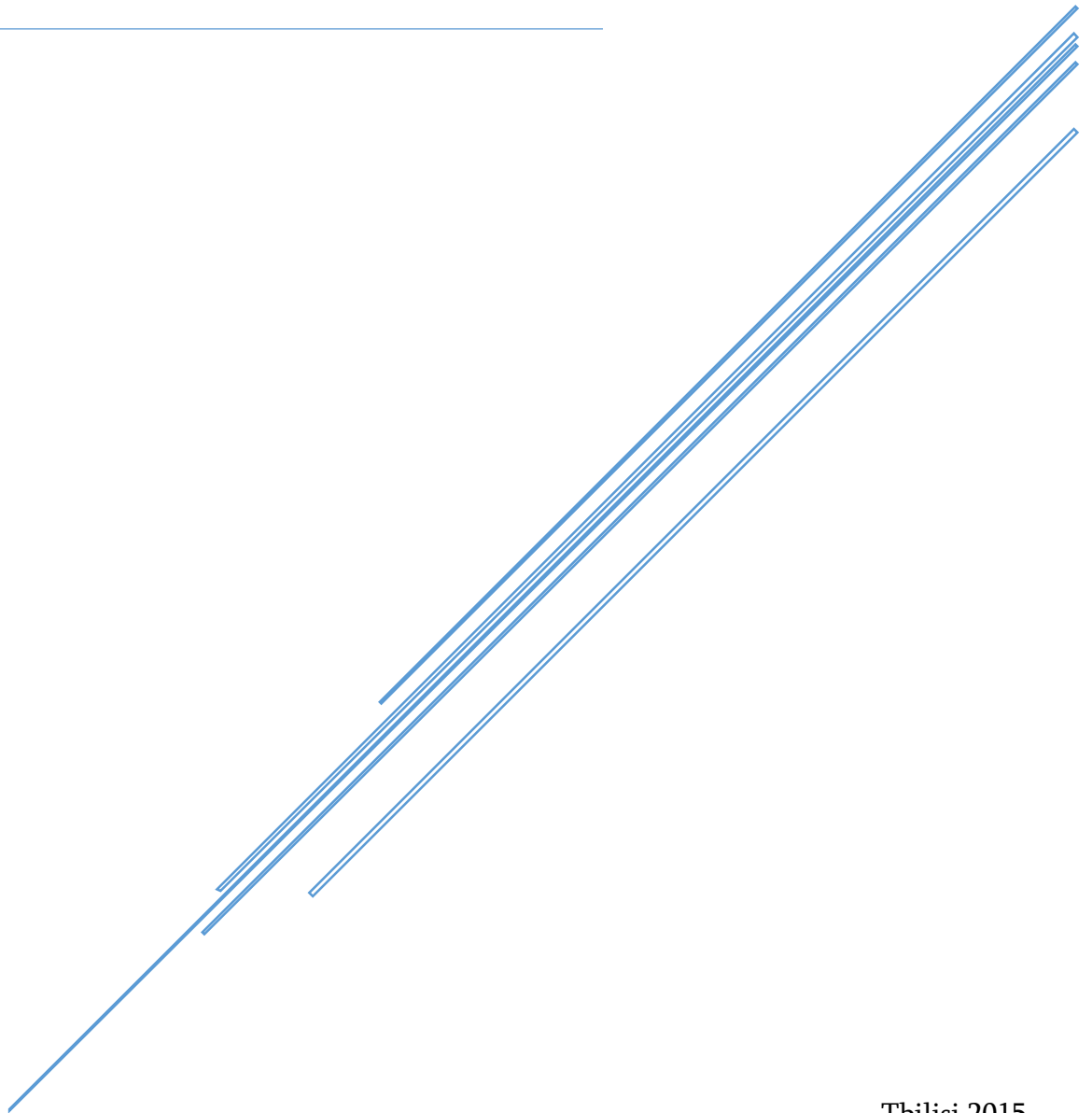
Grass
Sand
Filter
Drainage
Protective layer
Roofing slab



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული ლიტერატურული მემკვიდრეობის ცენტრი</small> <small>GEORGIAN HERITAGE</small>	Infrastructural project
Main architect	Gia sosanidze			Scale 1:500
Architect	Beka Tomashevich		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	10.08.2015
Performed by	Beka Tomashevich		Project of new WC	12

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Photomontage



Tbilisi 2015









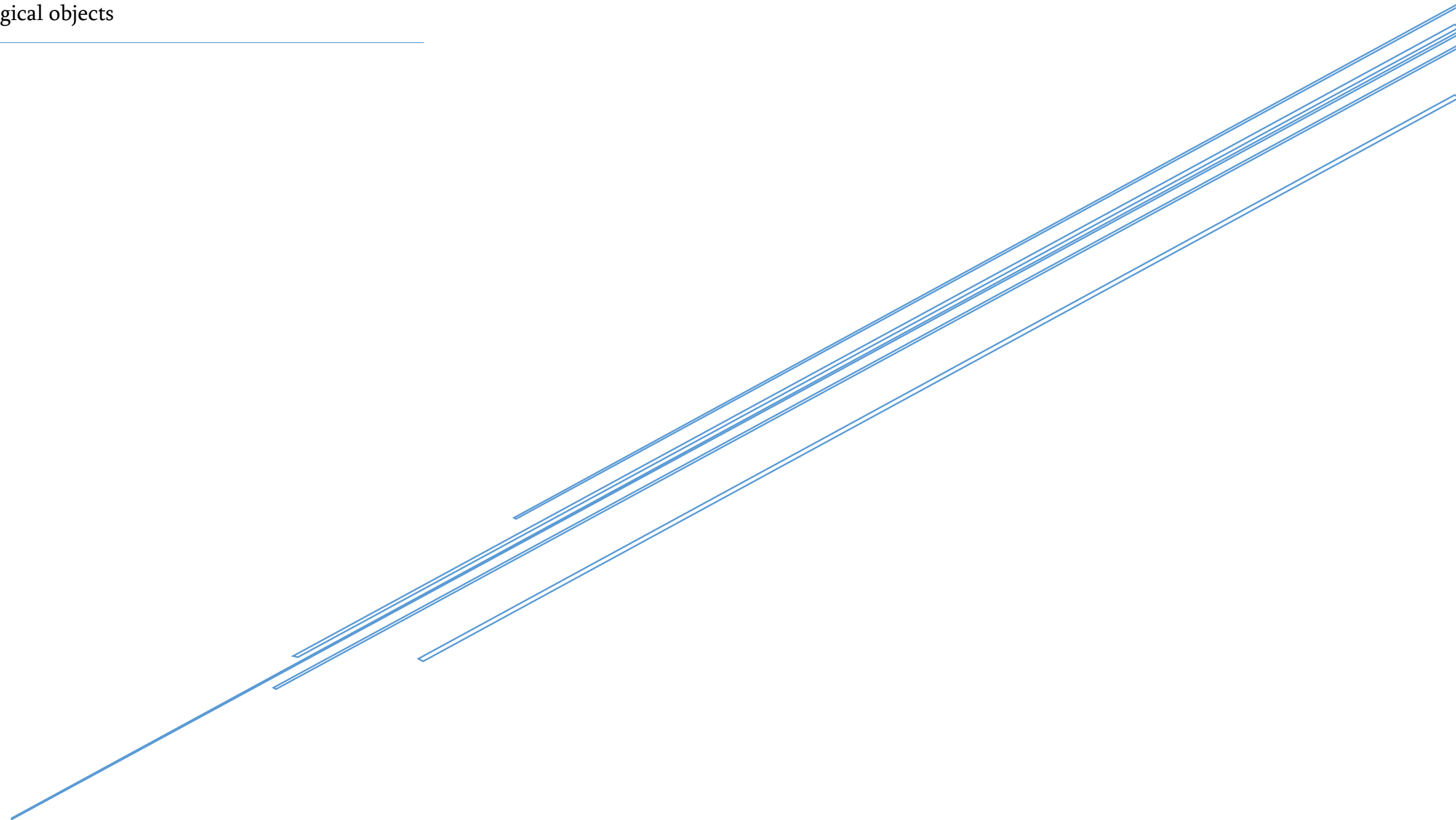






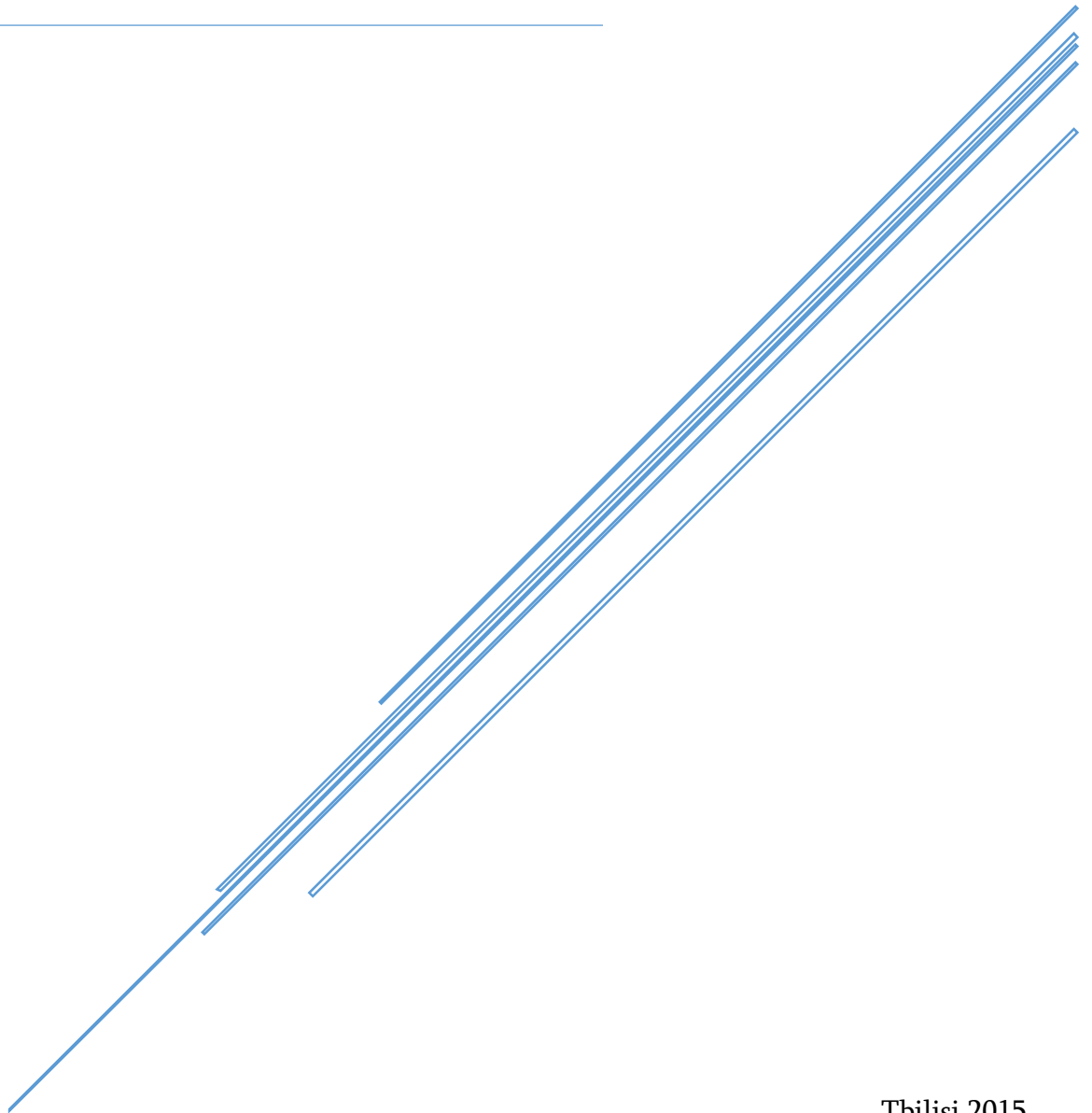
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Conservation project of
archaeological objects



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Explanation letter



Tbilisi 2015

Site Location:

Archeological site is located on the territory of the monastic complex Gelati which belongs to the municipality of Tkibuli, Georgia.

Description of the site:

Based on the written references, bibliography, epigraphic documents, archive information and the stratigraphy of the site, which was established after the work in 2007-2008 was undertaken, it was possible to distinguish different chronological layers what was related to the several issues:

1. Written references both Georgian and international, regarding the Gelati Monastery, are very little and even the existing documents do not describe each building separately inside the complex. Moreover, these type of documents belong to 18th-19th centuries, and at this time lower levels of the site, excavated in 2007-2008, were already covered with ruins and layer of soil.
2. Most of the building layers found in the excavated part are partially or completely covering, damaging or in best case significantly changing appearance of the buildings positioned on the lower levels which by itself makes it complicated to distinguish given layers either stratigraphically or chronologically.
3. In 2007-2008 12th -18th centuries ceramic artifacts were found. Both glazed and unglazed building materials as well as kitchen and table earthenware are mainly present. Because these artifacts cannot be clearly distinguished chronologically they cannot be used a strong indication for distinguishing archeological levels. Moreover, after intensive building works layers commonly were damaged, dislocated and so, often it is not possible to find artifacts.

Despite issues mentioned above it was still possible to date one part of the building layers quite precisely and give an approximate dates to the other parts. However, undated layer is presented as well. Characterization of those layers was done from below and up in the stratigraphic order:

First building layer has signs of fire and of being demolished which could be associated with foray of Selim-khan in 1510 and so, first layer can be dated between 13th and 16th centuries.

On the following phase passage way is fundamentally remade: roofing is arched, big part of which is perfectly preserved. During the same phase areas connected to the passage way become more narrow as well the stepped pave and opening placed on its end and leading towards courtyard. Constructions done during this stage could be related to the huge restoration work undertaken by King Bagrat III (1510-1565) at Gelati.

On the third stage, first floor of the Academy (renovated during the reign of Bagrat III), cellar with clay pitchers, a door to go from the cellar to the passage way and passageway by itself are closed up. On the place of nonfunctional and full of ruins spaces cellar with pitchers is presented. The vaulted space- natural refrigerator found in the interior north-east corner of the Academy in 2008 seems to be belonging to the same period. All the monuments from this period presumably can be dated as the middle of the 17th century.

The following 4th layer is present with 7 small sized pitchers and clay oven for baking bread. On the same layer were found fragments of the stone mortar and pestle. According to archeological materials this layer is dated as 18th century.

The upper 5th layer is present with the fragments of the buildings which were built up with mud brick. Plans of two buildings were seen: first one is built up with reused stones and mud brick (measures of the interior 2.6x4.2 m) with rectangular door in the south wall. Second building is built in the similar way, but is preserved very fragmentally. This layer is dated as 19th century. On the archival image from 1860's in this part are visible one floored houses with the lime washed facades and balconies with wood shingles gabled roof.

The drainpipes which are made of clay material and positioned in the clefts of a cliff should belong to the first and second layers.

During the rehabilitation work of the main gate of the Academy were found remains of the initial gate. These remains are present as two 2,5 m width, parallel walls which are only presented as fragmental remains and belong to the unexcavated part.

Condition:

Monument, after the undertaken work such as cleaning has been completed is in a need of an additional work as superficial masonry stones and/or tiles are moved off and in the certain areas cracks are presented. Also are damaged the stone architrave, arches and the vault which needs emergency stabilization treatments. Damaged are upper parts of pitchers and clay oven. The mortar is weathered because of which it is missing between some of the masonry stones.

Work which needs to be undertaken on site:

The following project considers: injection in the cracks, cleaning of moved/dislocated masonry stones and tiles and putting them on the right places using lime based mortar. Stabilization, strengthening of the broken architrave stone and arched exits and the vault, injection and rehabilitation. Protective layer should be set up only on the top of the walls where there is no masonry anymore. Should be restored the starting stones of the arches for interpretation. Upper parts of pitchers should be adjusted. In order to organize the passageway the pavement should be made by the worked limestone laid on the sand, without mortar. Where it is possible (because of inclined surfaces) the ramps for disabled persons should be set.

Architect-restorer:

Nana Intskirveli

Archeologist:

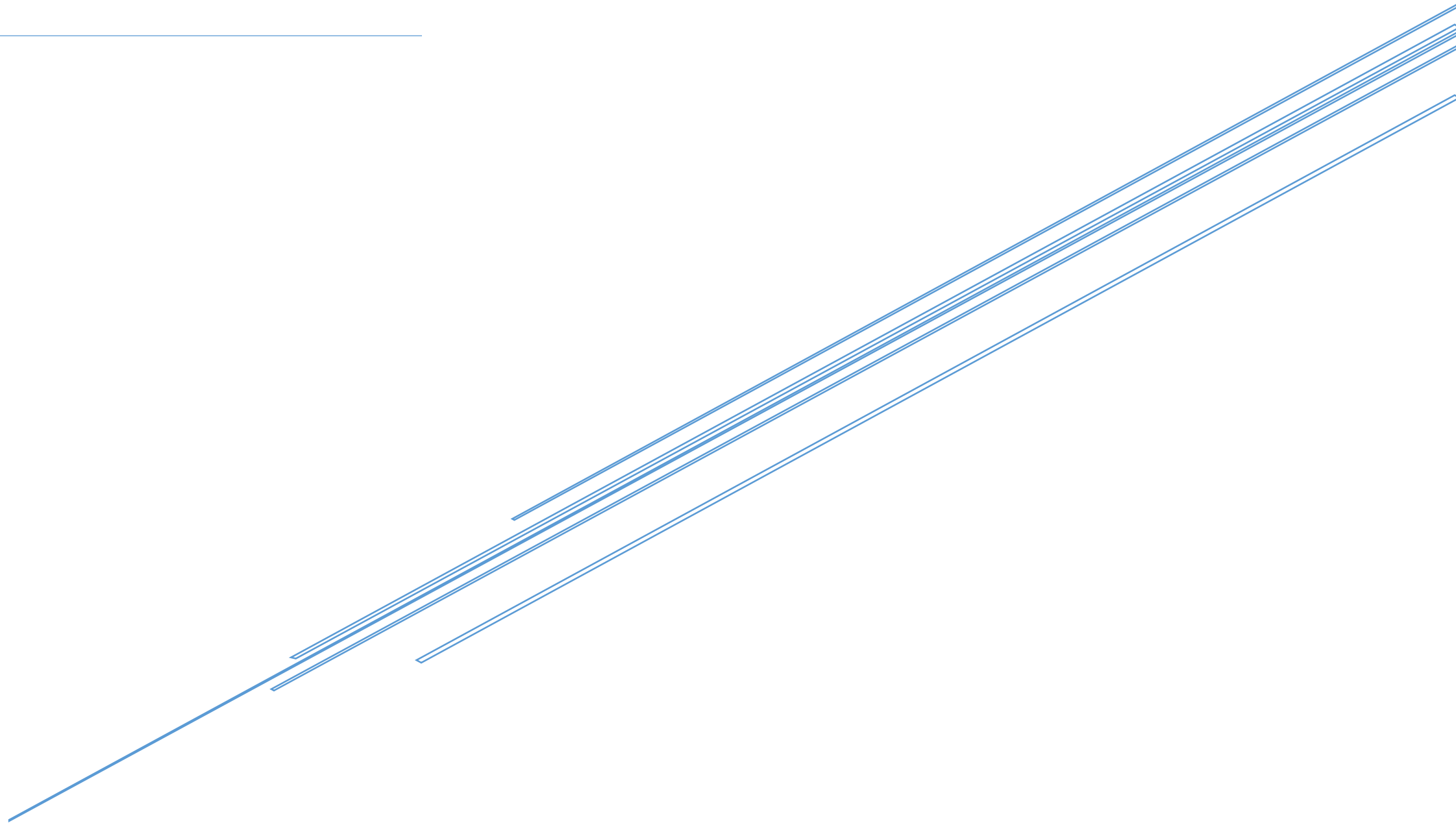
Roland Isakadze

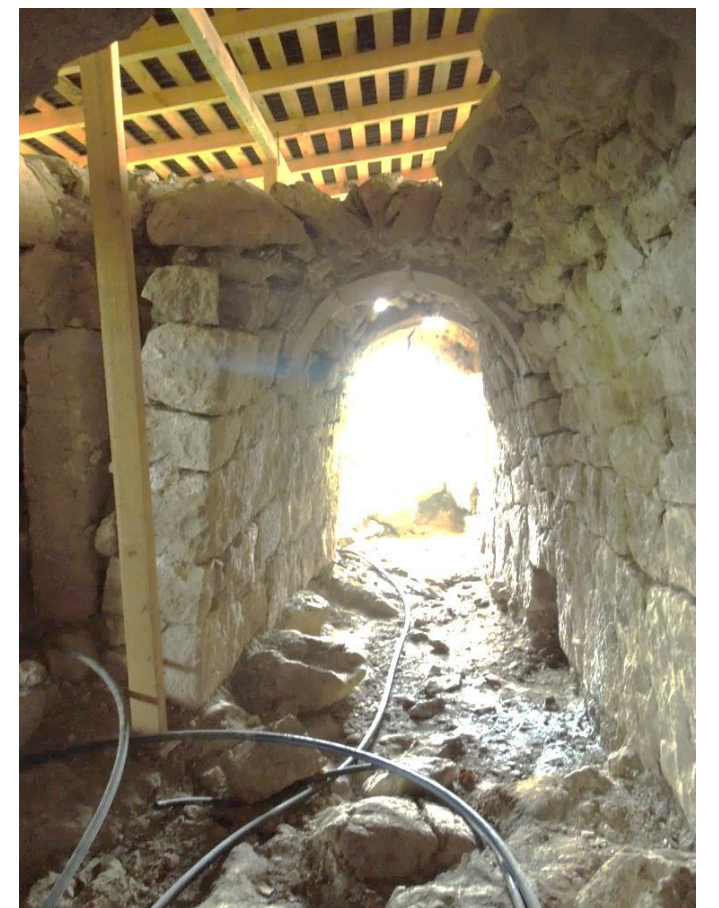
Archeologist:

Shalva Buadze

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Photo fixing of objects

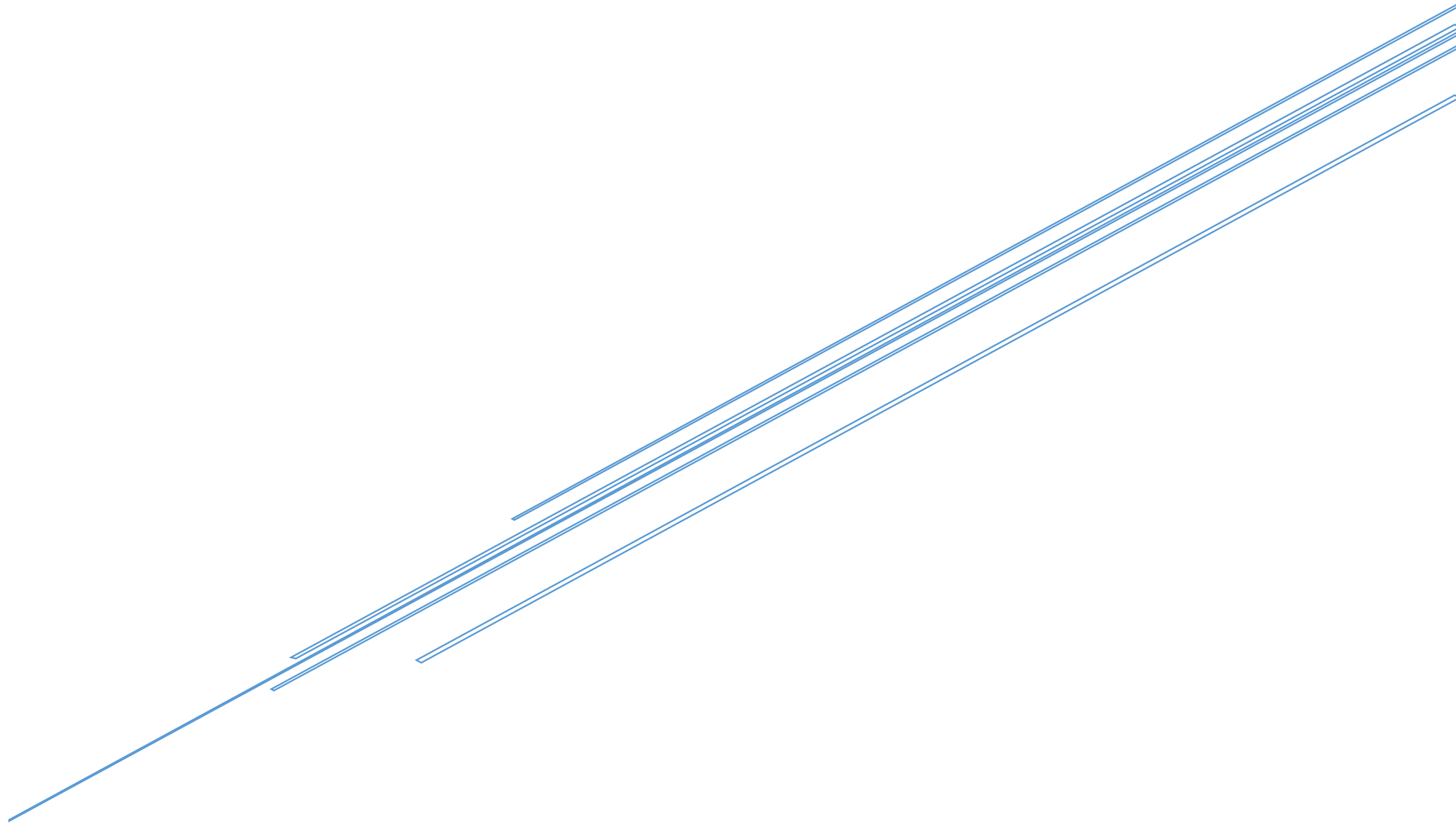


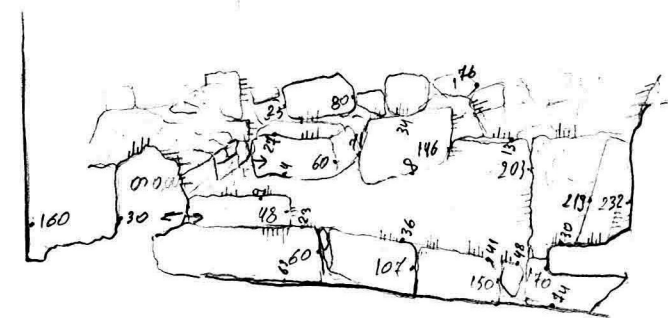




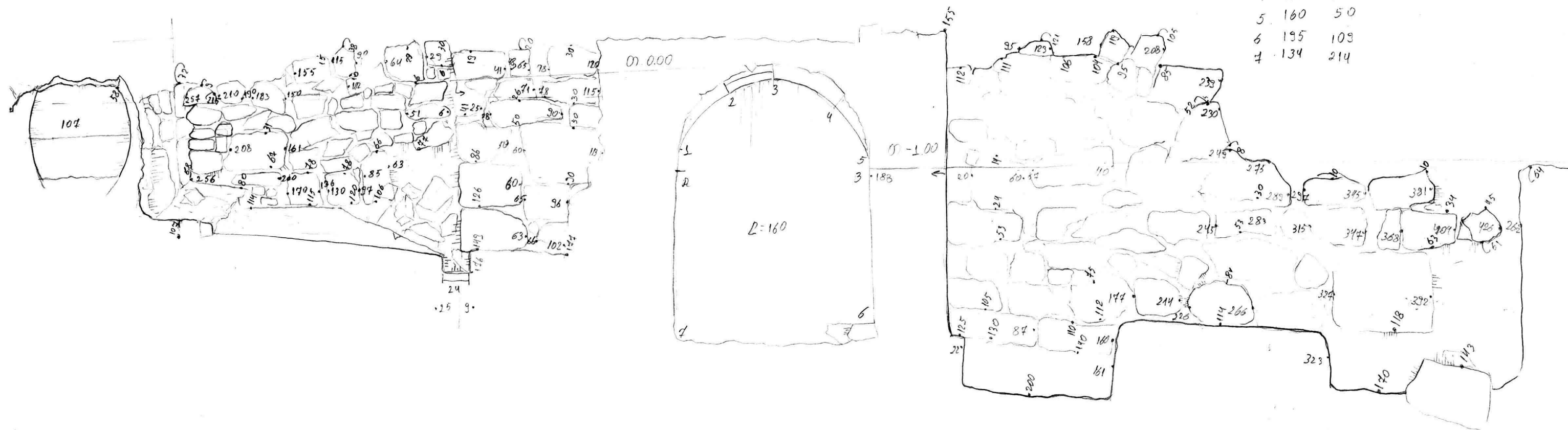
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Field measurements (Appendix)





ჩანახა: გ. ჯაბიძე

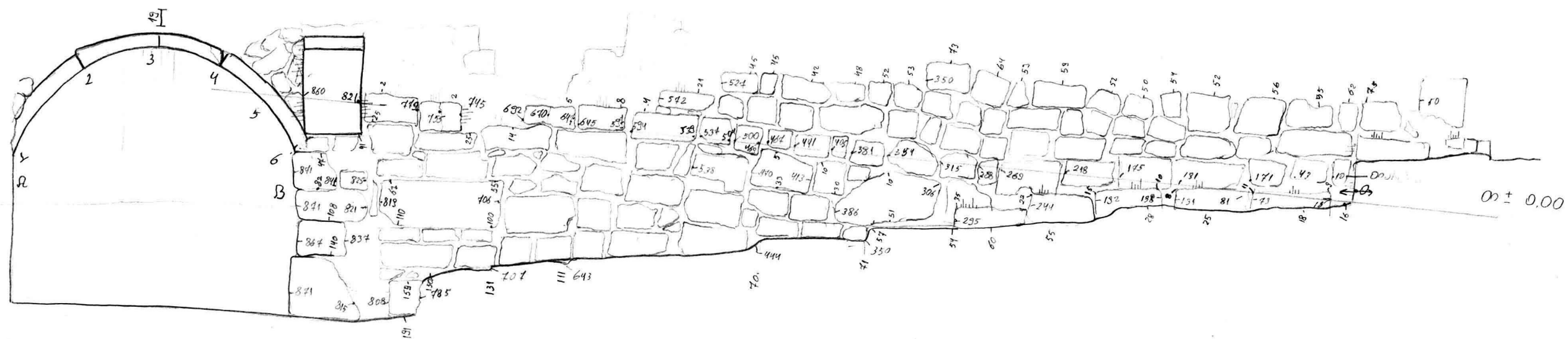


$R = 160$

	A	B
1	50.5	14.154
2	111	148
3	131	133
4	162	104
5	160	50
6	195	109
7	134	214

Բնագծեր: զ. շահմանը
 Տեղանք: զ. համար 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 և 8 համարներ

Figure 4-4



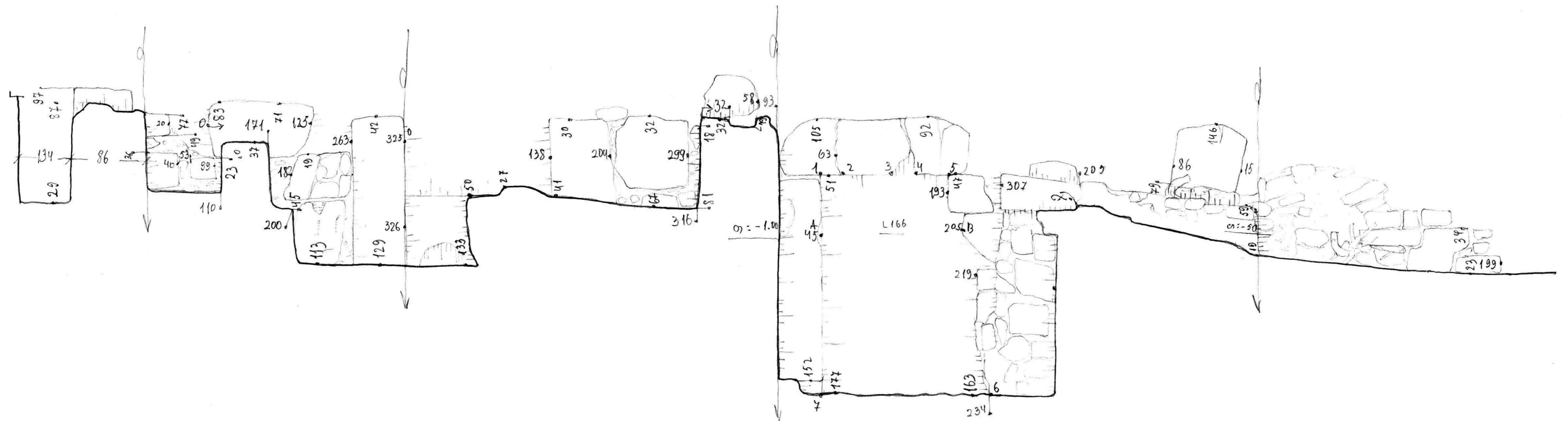
2 = 291

A	B
1.35	195
2.120	163
3.142	146
4.170	123
5.186	92
6.197	53

Հանգիստի շինարարական շառավիղի 2015թ. 7 ամսվա
 Հանգիստի շինարարական շառավիղի 20
 2. Երկրաբանական

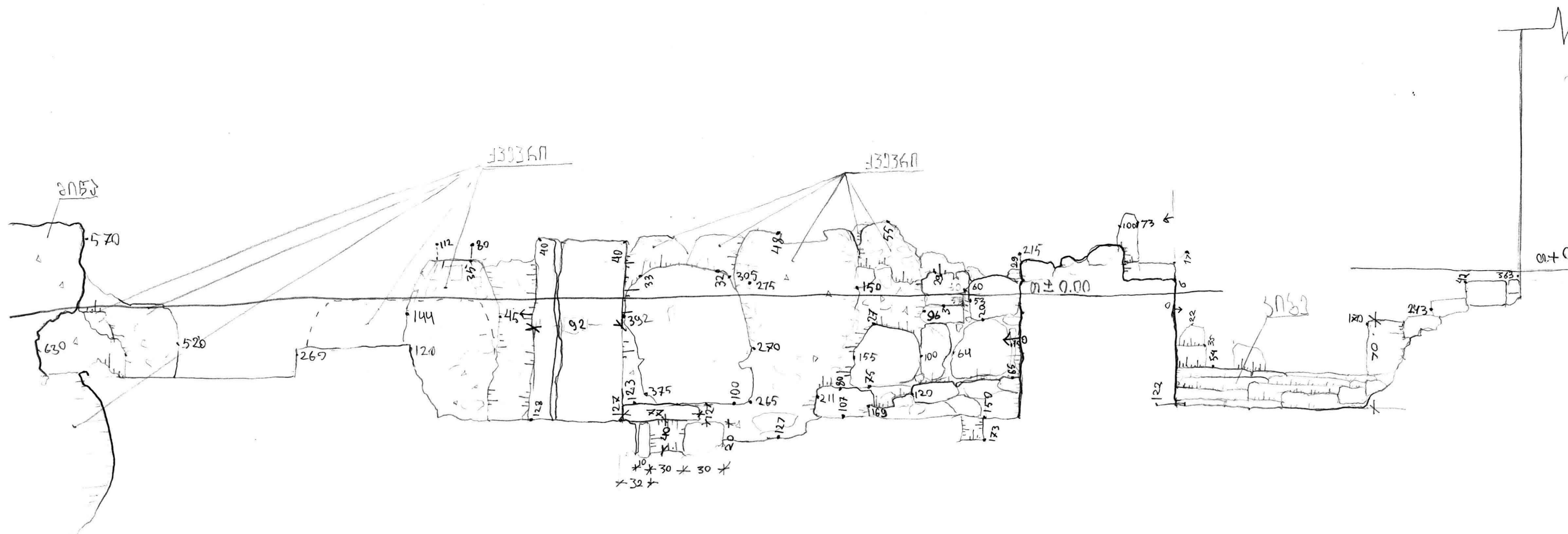
L-166

	A	B
1	52	163
2	55	143
3	77	110
4	111	75
5	156	50
6	250	163
7	177	165



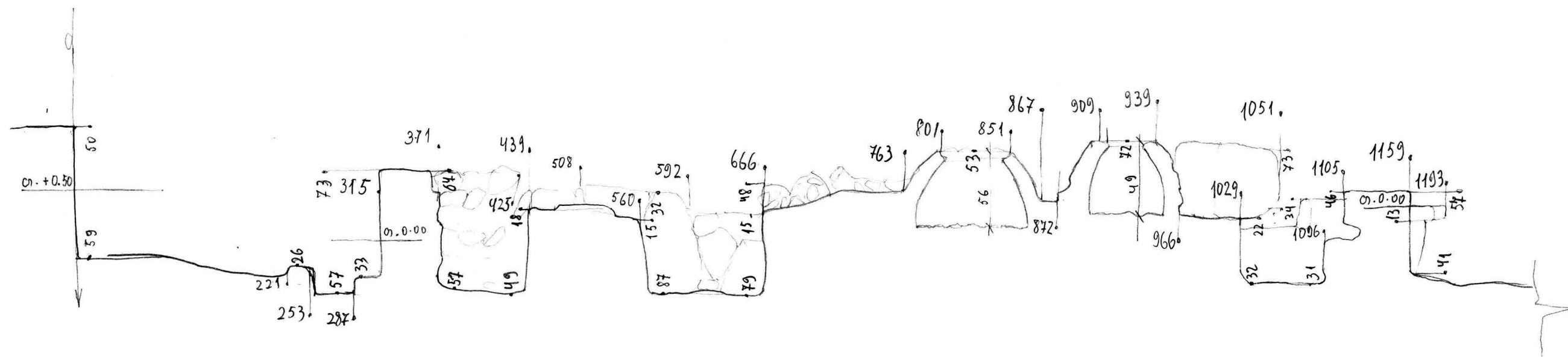
ჩანახატა: გ. გოგოლაძე 2015 წ 11 ოქტომბერი

გეგმა



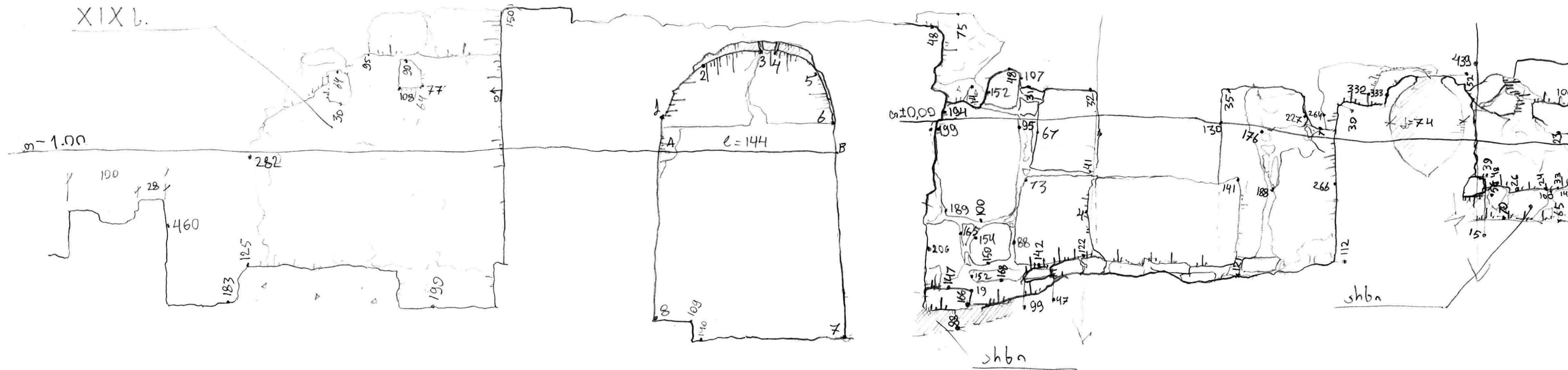
განმარტებული: 2015 წ. 10 მლტ
 ავტორი:

8-8



განმარტებულია 2015წ. 10 ოქტომბერს
 გ. ბერიძე

Հիմունք



$L=144$

A		B
48	1	140
92	2	137
131	3	119
140	4	115
155	5	94
147	6	50
205	7	146
140	8	195

Խոնարհ: Զույգ կառուցվածք. 2015թ. 10-18
 շինարար:

Handwritten signature or initials.

Handwritten table with columns A and B, and rows 1, 2, 3, 4.

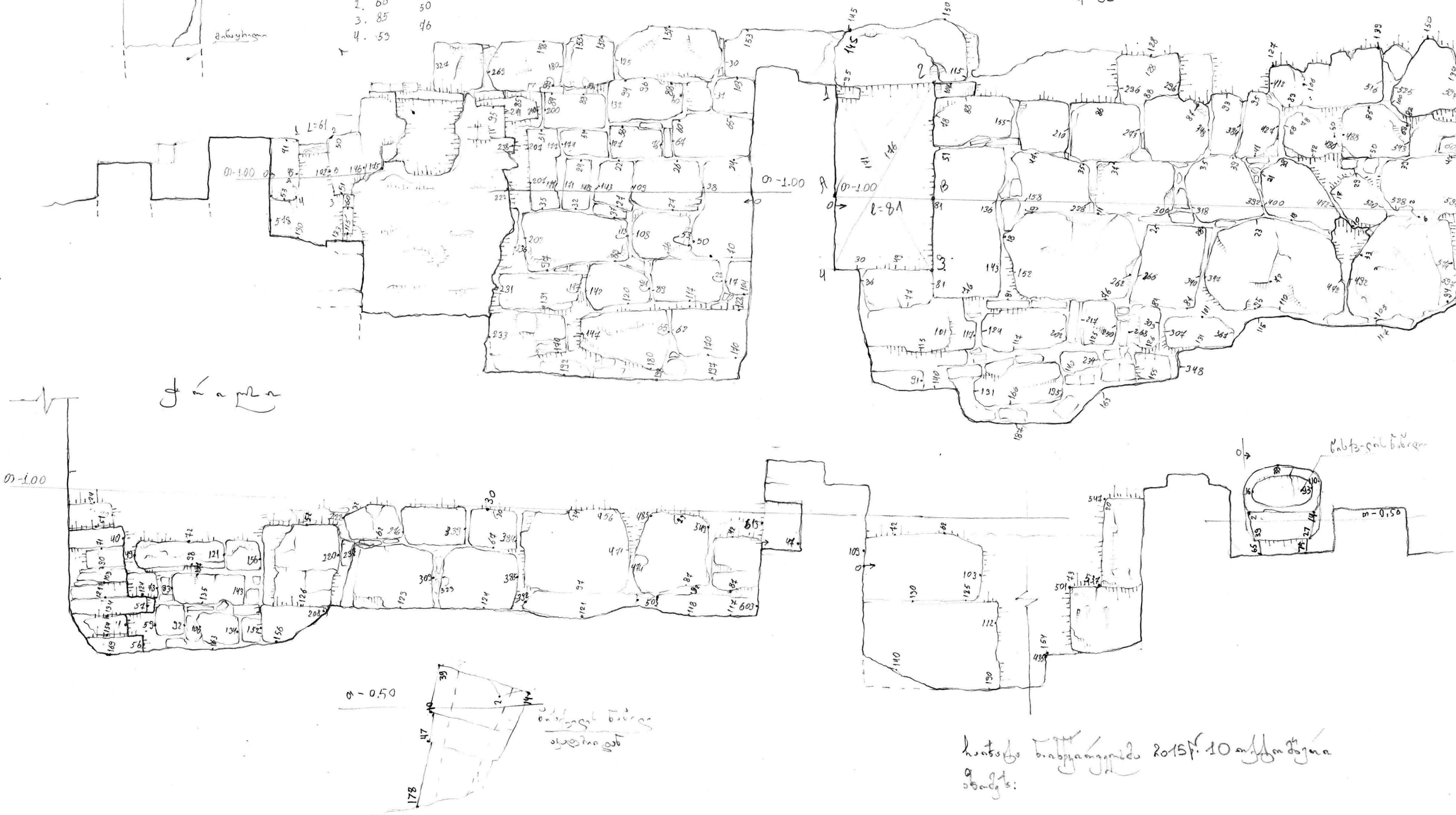
	A	B
1	95	131
2	133	109
3	98	49
4	59	86

L=61

Handwritten table with columns A and B, and rows 1, 2, 3, 4.

	A	B
1.	41	43
2.	68	50
3.	85	50
4.	59	46

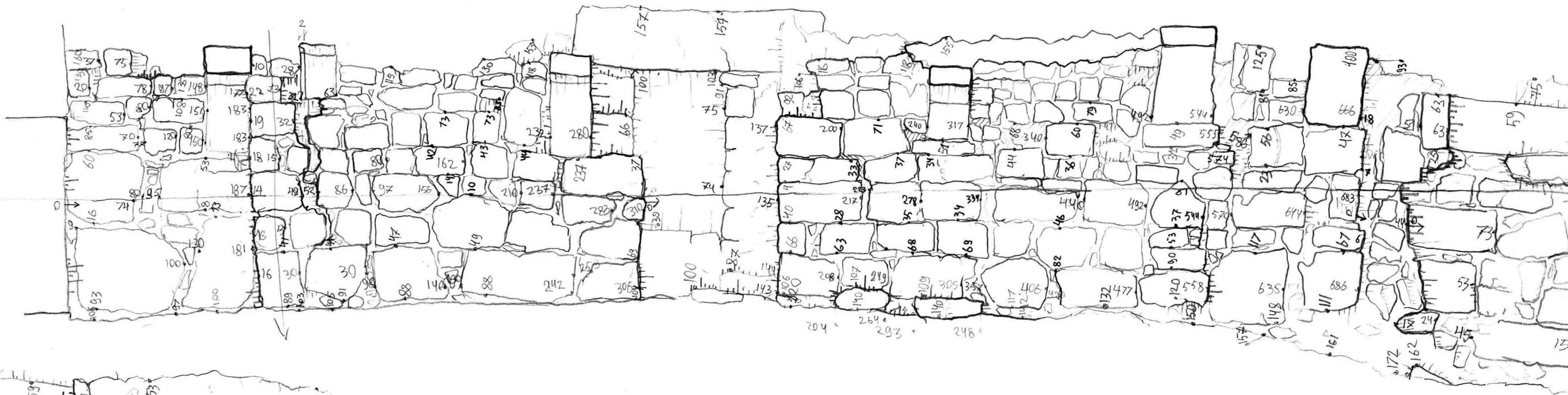
Handwritten text: anlyhnen



Handwritten note: Kälte- und Wasserleitung 2015/16 10 m auf dem Boden abgelegt.

Համո

Մ - 1.00



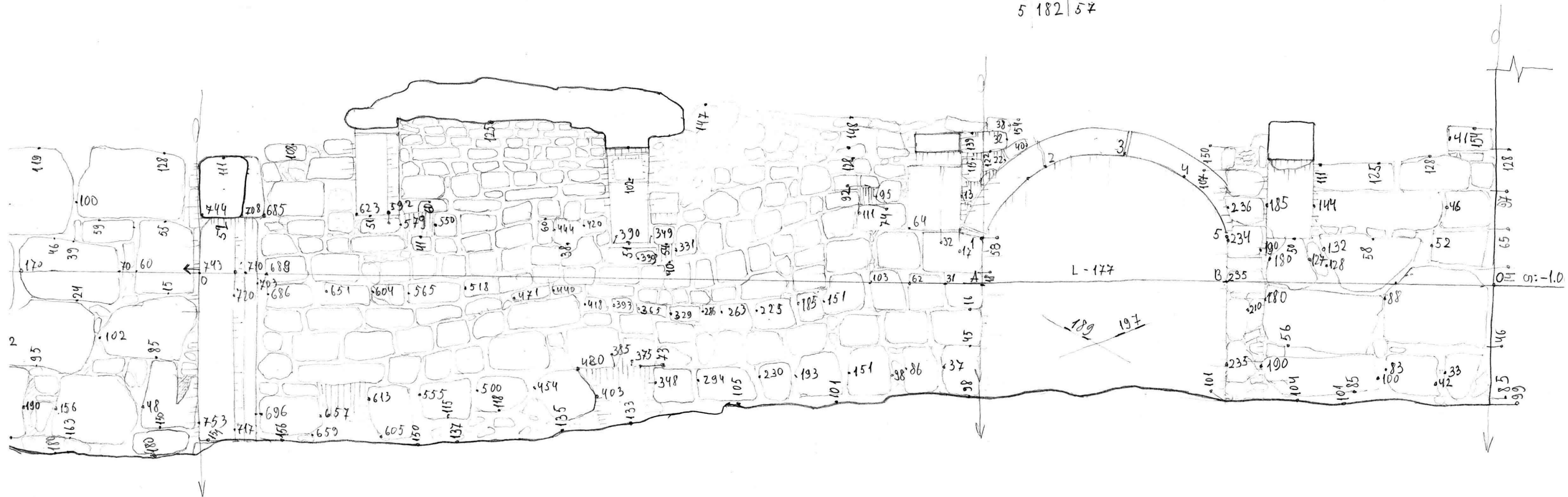
Մ - 1.00

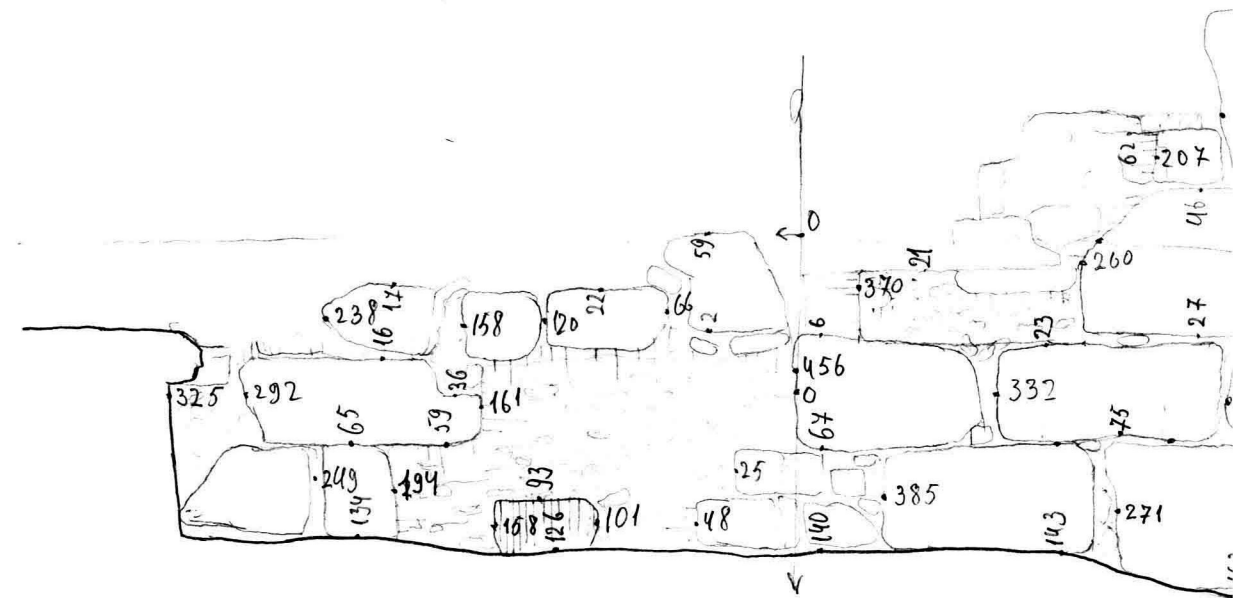


Համո: Ժող. հիշատակագիր, 2015/10
 Ս. Բաղդ: Բաղդ

L 177

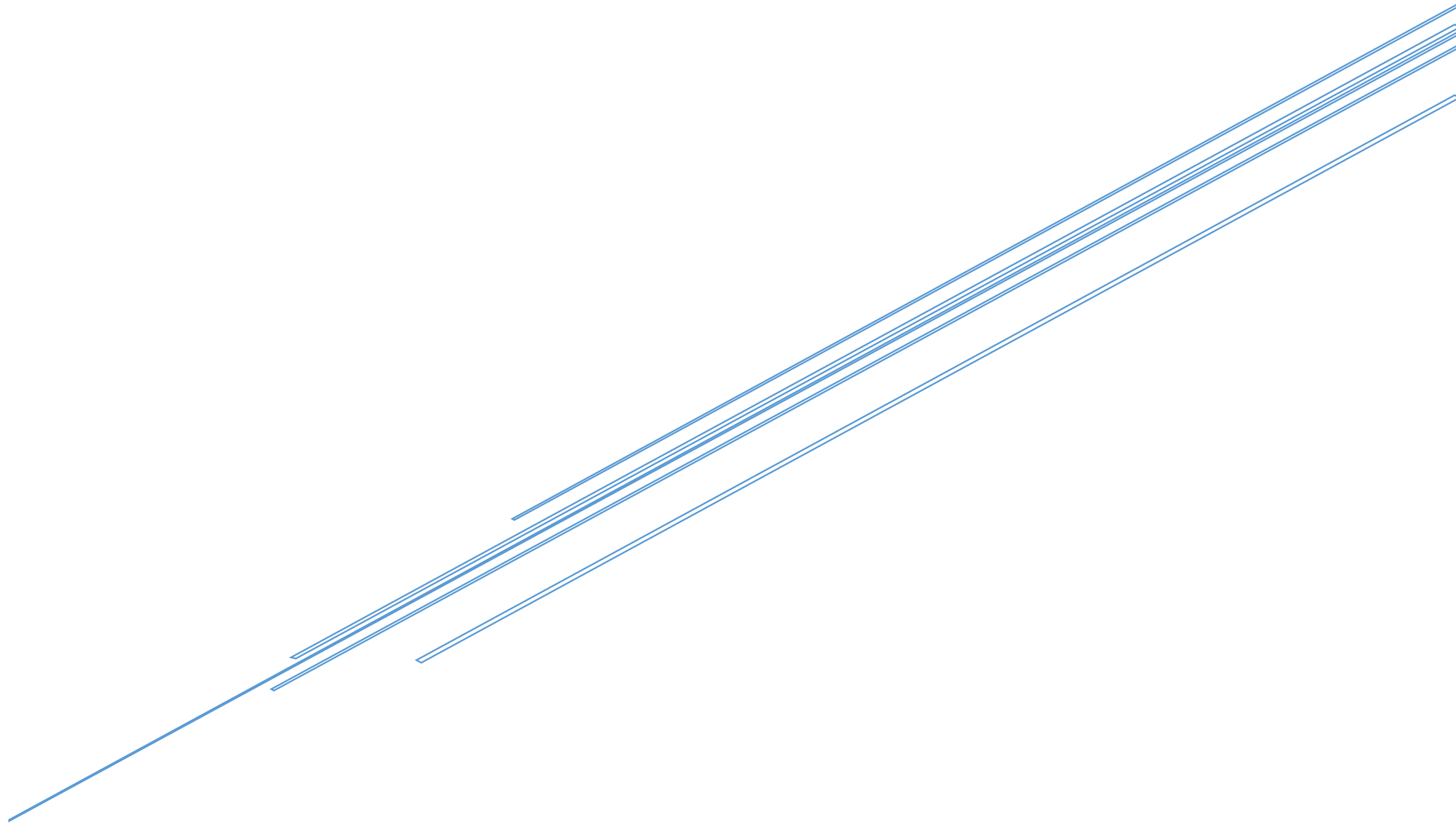
	A	B
1	58	182
2	127	164
3	161	138
4	177	100
5	182	57

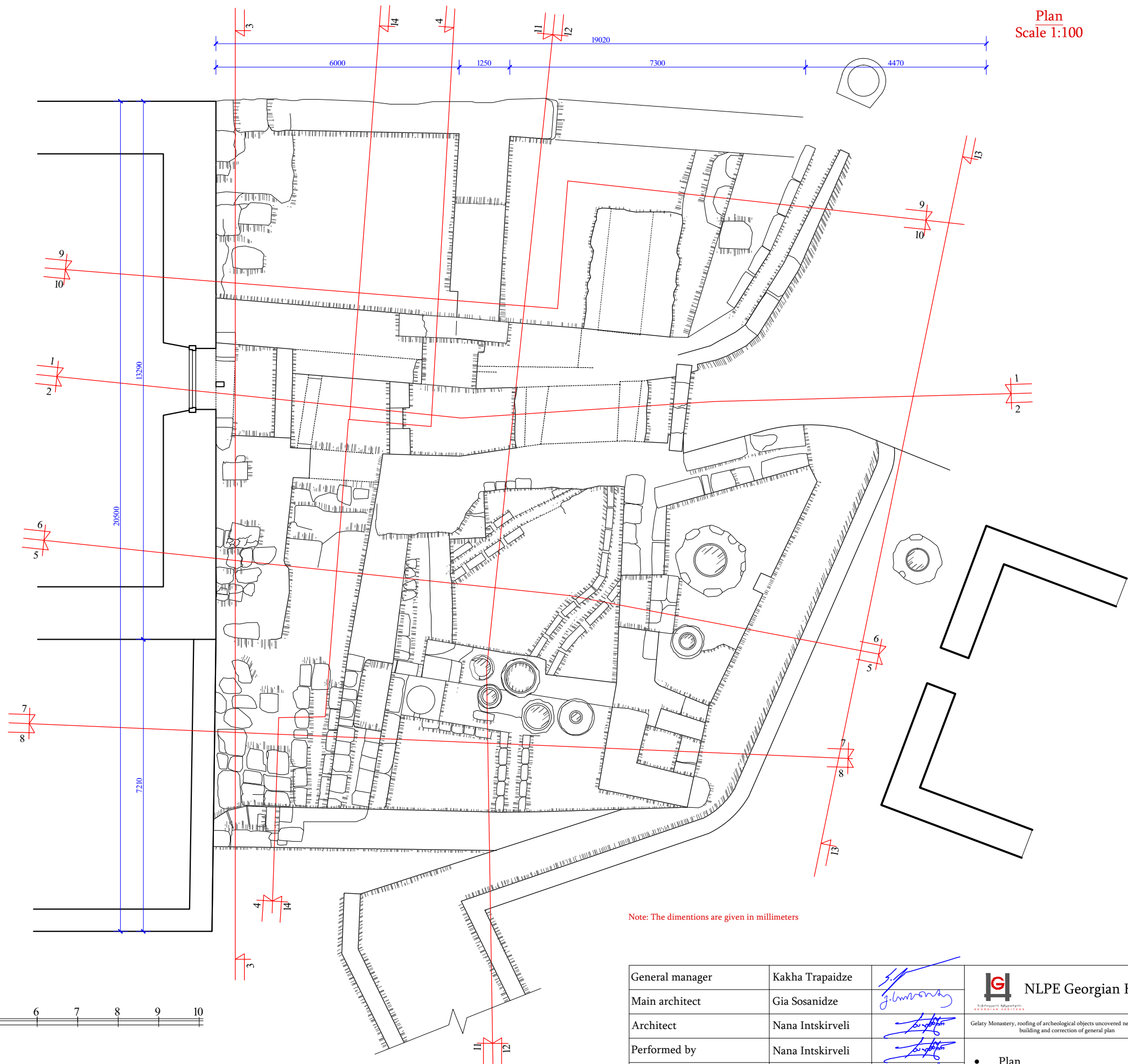
[illegible]



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan







Measurements of the objects



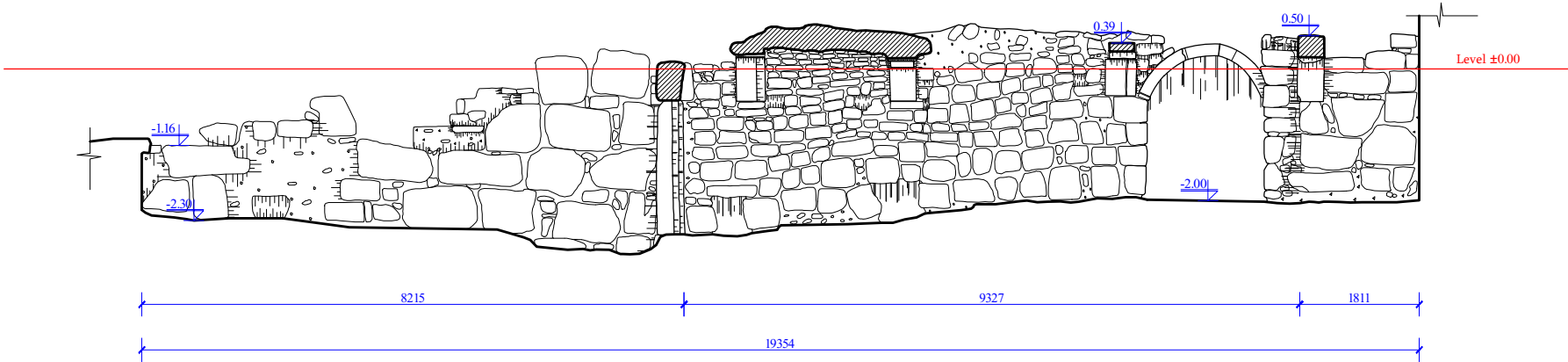


Plan
Scale 1:100

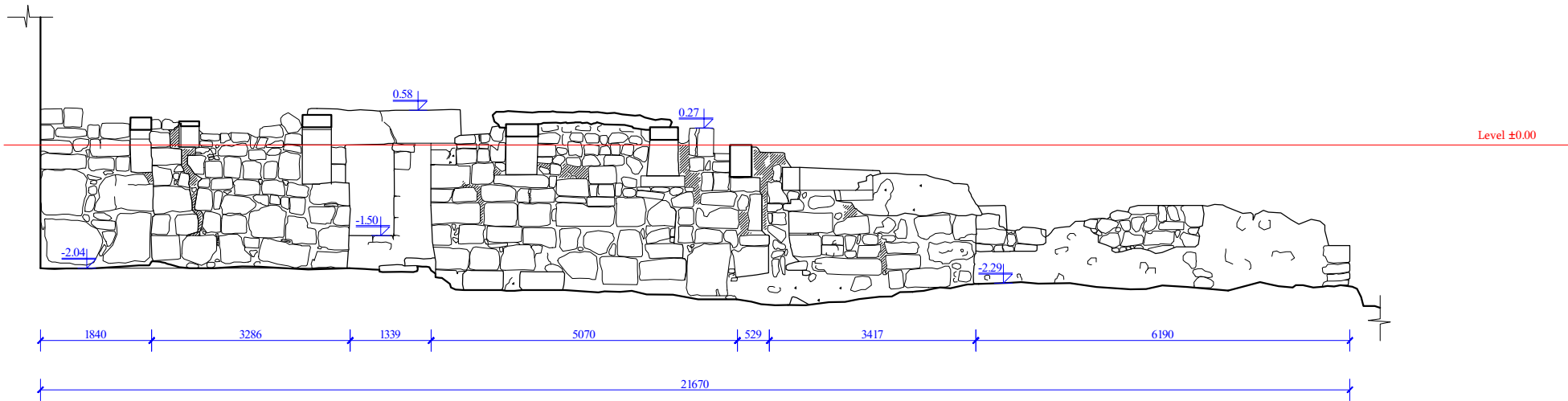


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 <div>NLPE Georgian Heritage</div> <div><small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small></div> <div>Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan</div>	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Nana Intskirveli			
Assayed	Gia Sosanidze			
• Plan				12

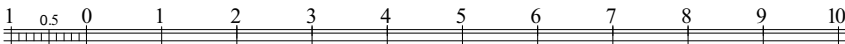
Elevation 1-1
scale 1:100



Elevation 2-2
scale 1:100



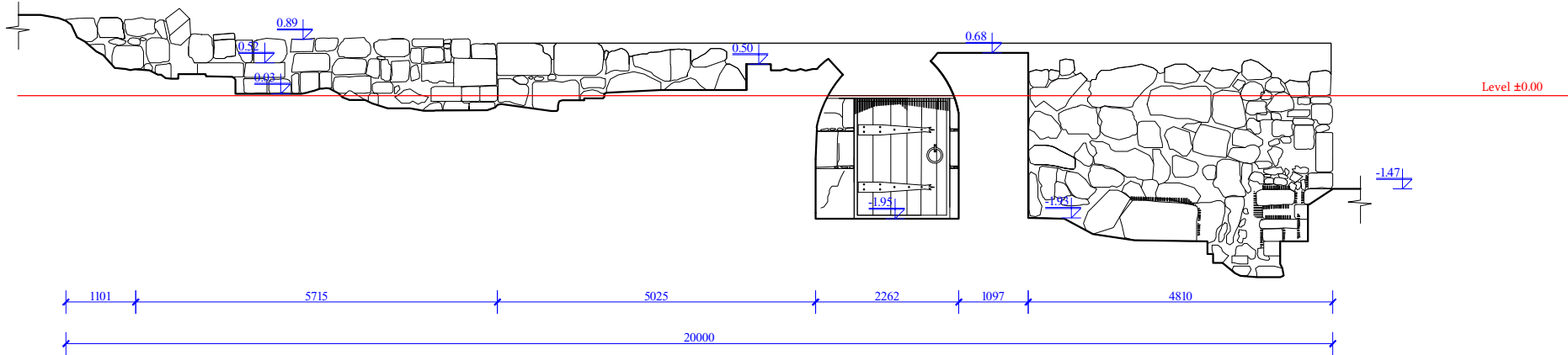
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters



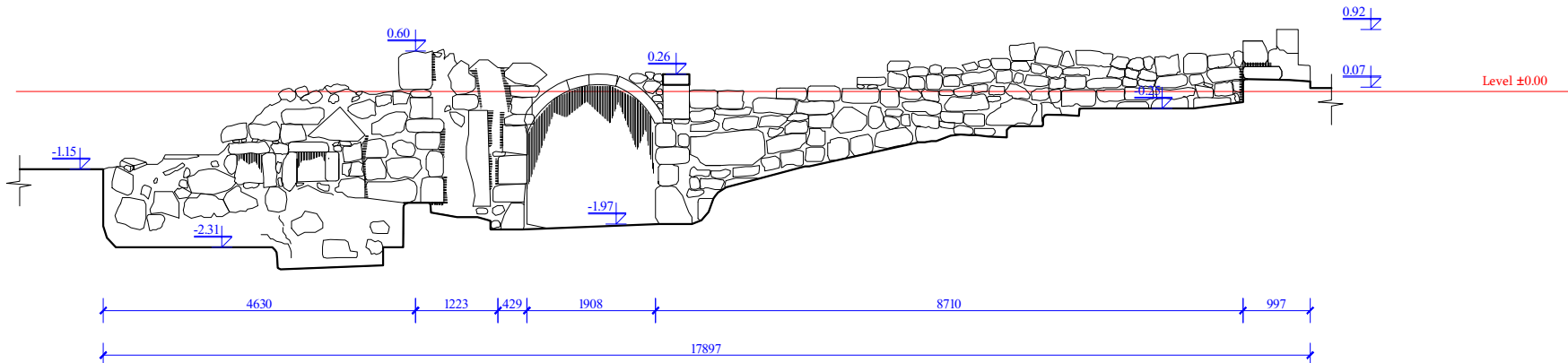
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 1-1
- Elevation 2-2

Elevation 3-3
scale 1:100



Elevation 4-
scale 1:100

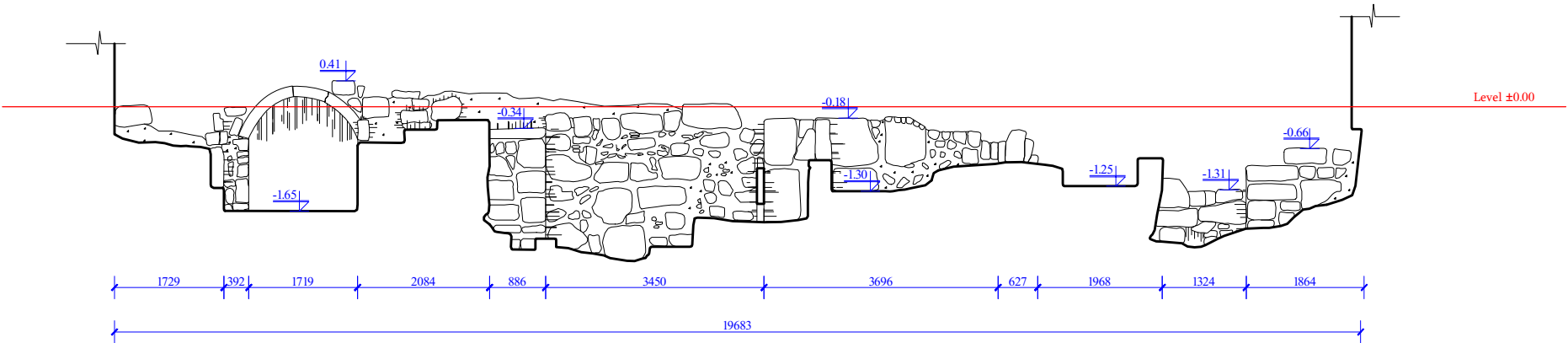


Note: The dimensions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

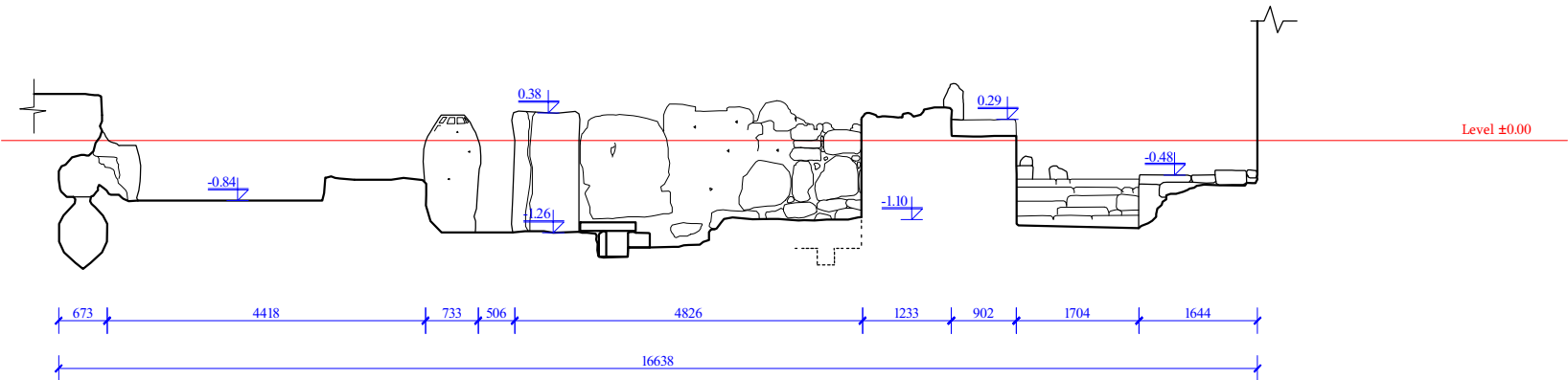


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული პროგრამა</small>	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Gela Jvaridze			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevation 3-3 Elevation 4-4
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

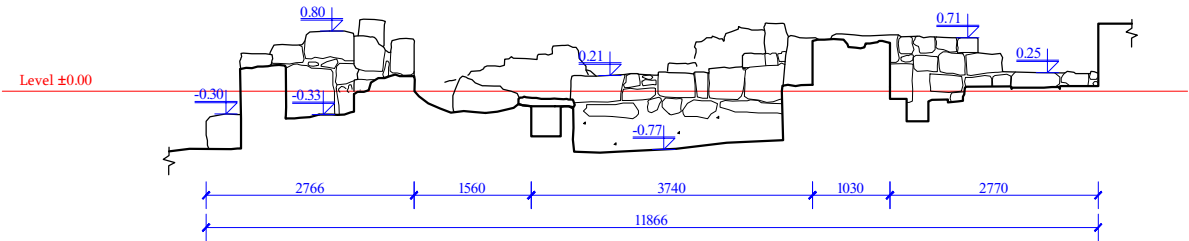
Elevation 5-5
scale 1:100



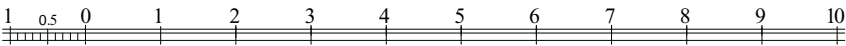
Elevation 6-6
scale 1:100



Elevation 7-7
scale 1:100



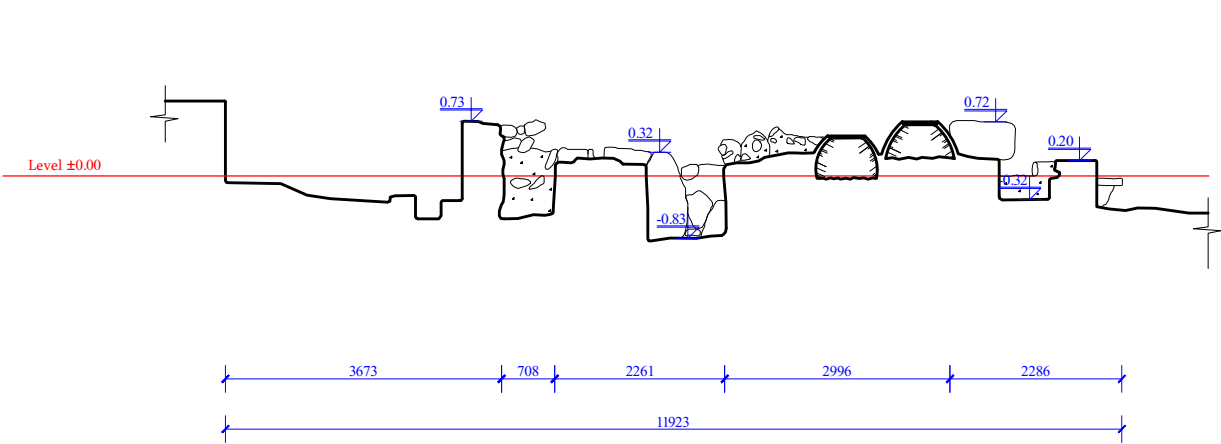
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters



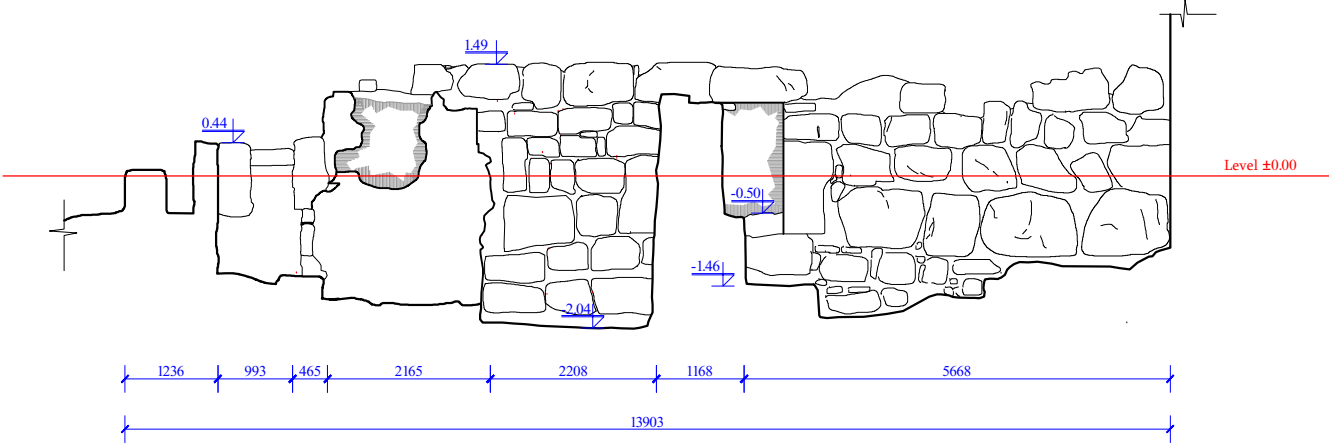
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sul Khanishvili			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 5-5
- Elevation 6-6
- Elevation 7-7

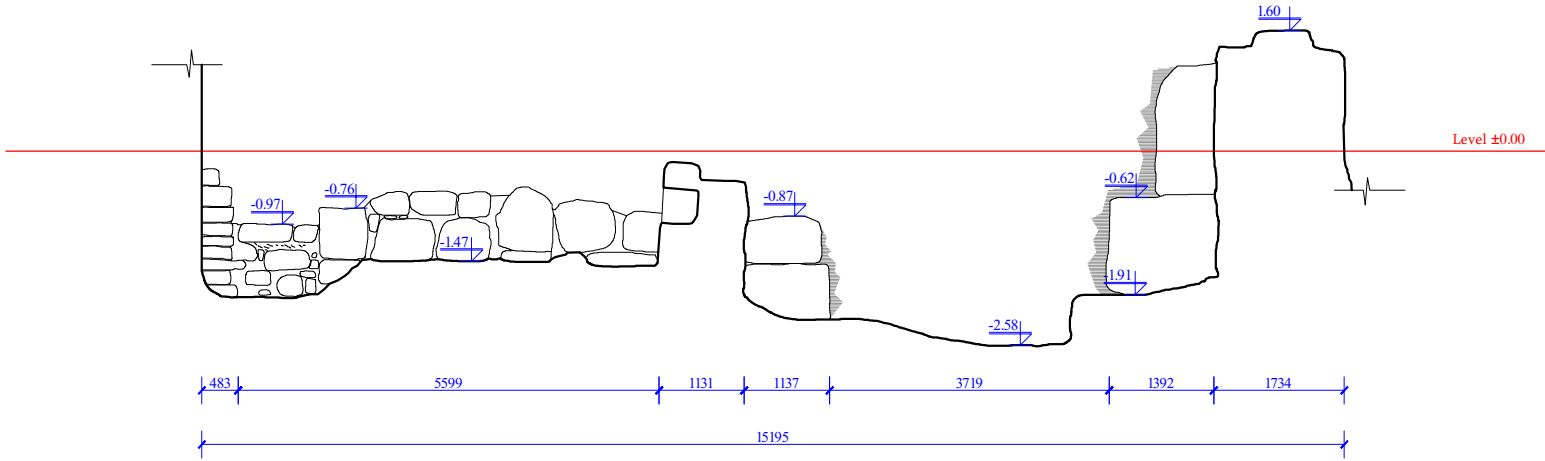
Elevation 8-8
scale 1:100



Elevation 9-9
scale 1:100



Elevation 10-10
scale 1:100



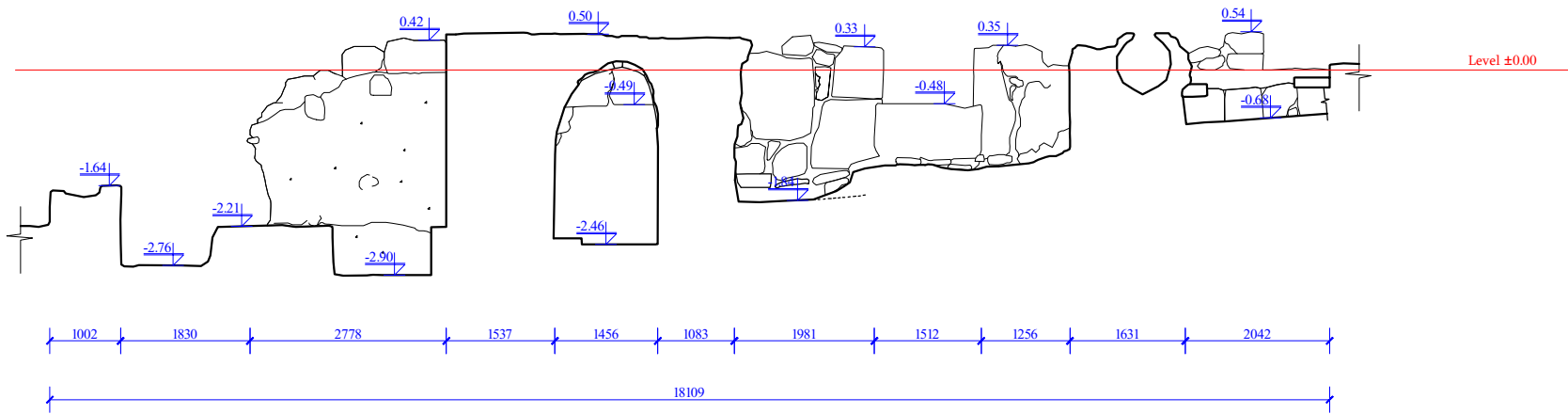
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters



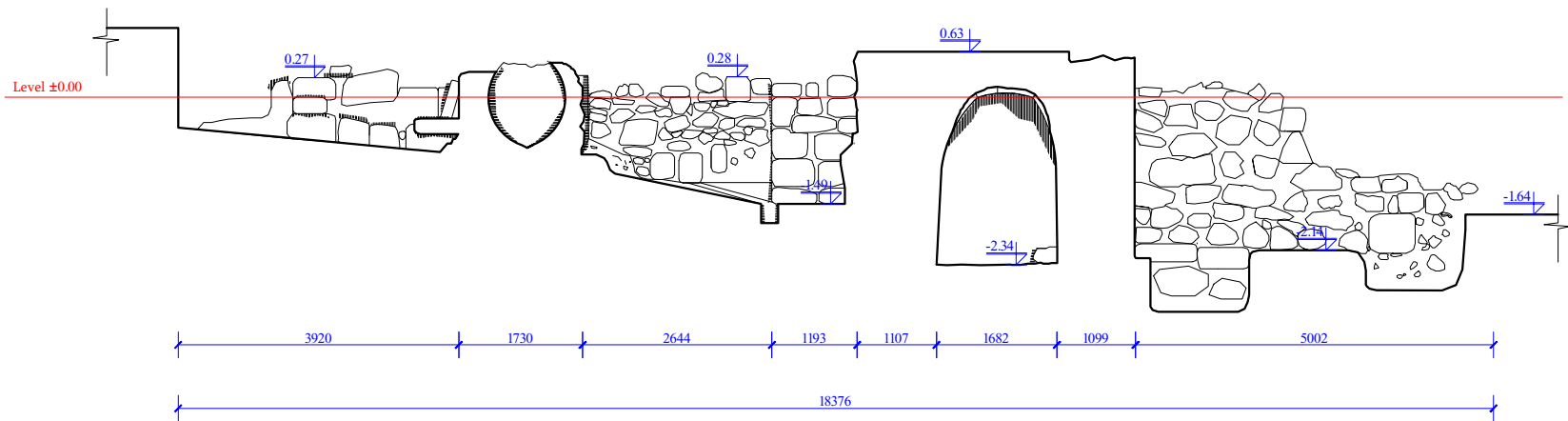
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული ცენტრი Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	V. Tskhovrebadze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 8-8
- Elevation 9-9
- Elevation 10-10

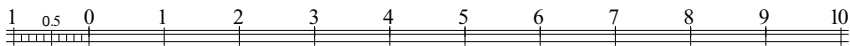
Elevation 11-11
scale 1:100



Elevation 12-12
scale 1:100



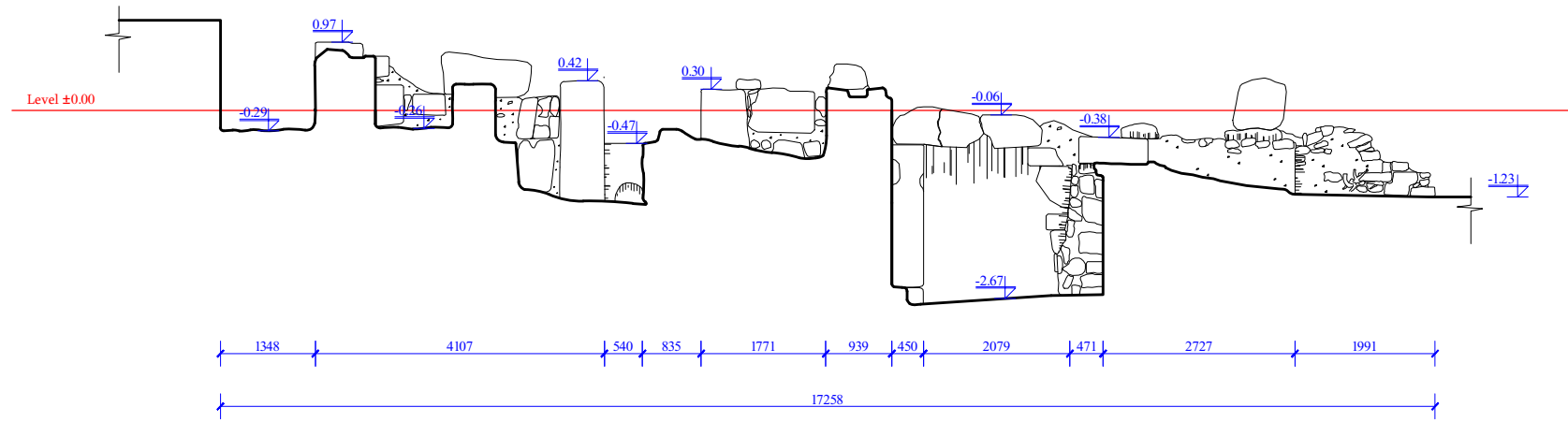
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters



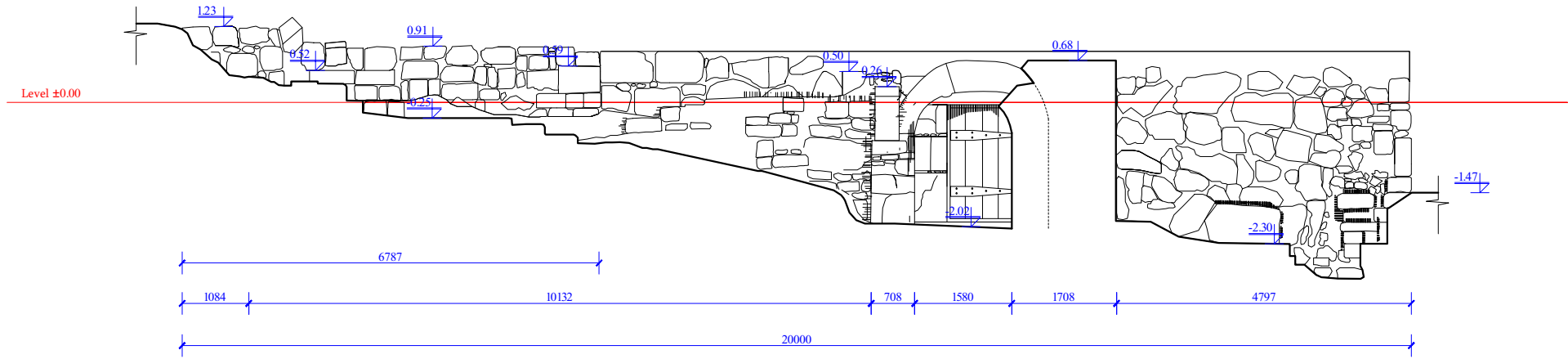
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sul Khanishvili			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 11-11
- Elevation 12-12

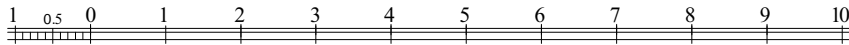
Elevation 13-13
scale 1:100



Elevation 14-14
scale 1:100



Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

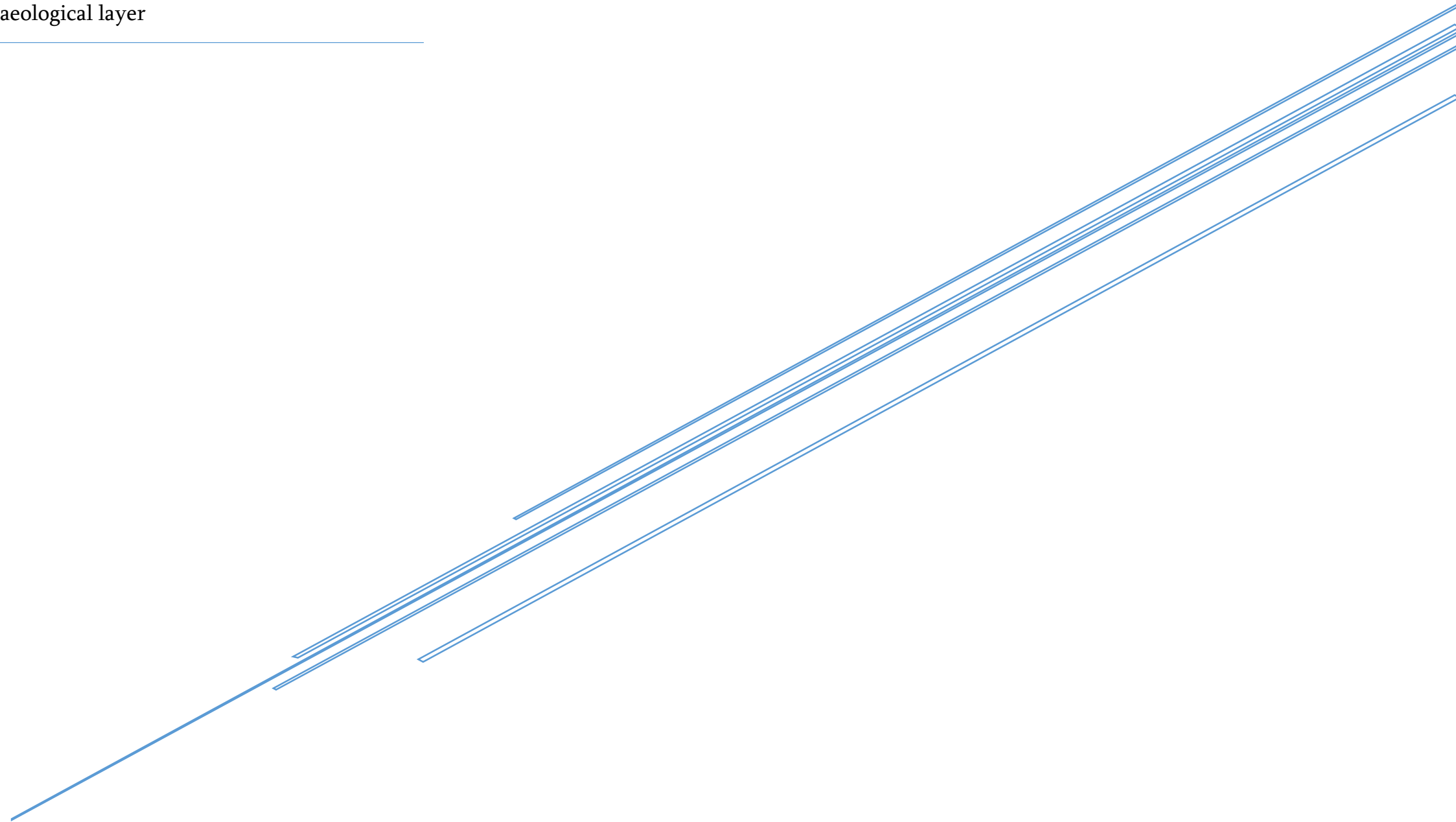


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

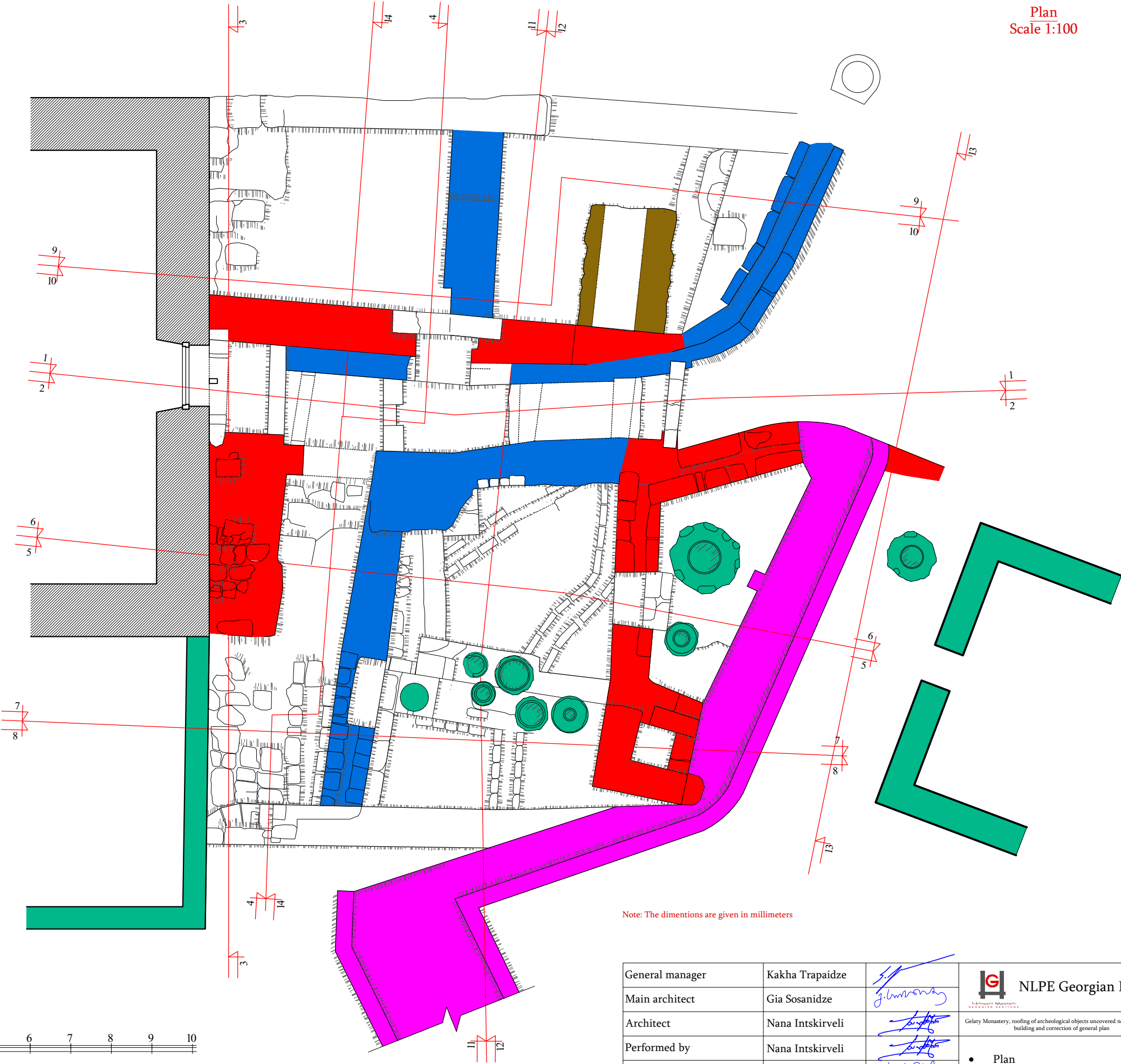
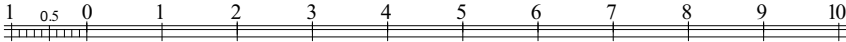
- Elevation 13-13
- Elevation 14-14

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Measurements of the objects
with archaeological layer



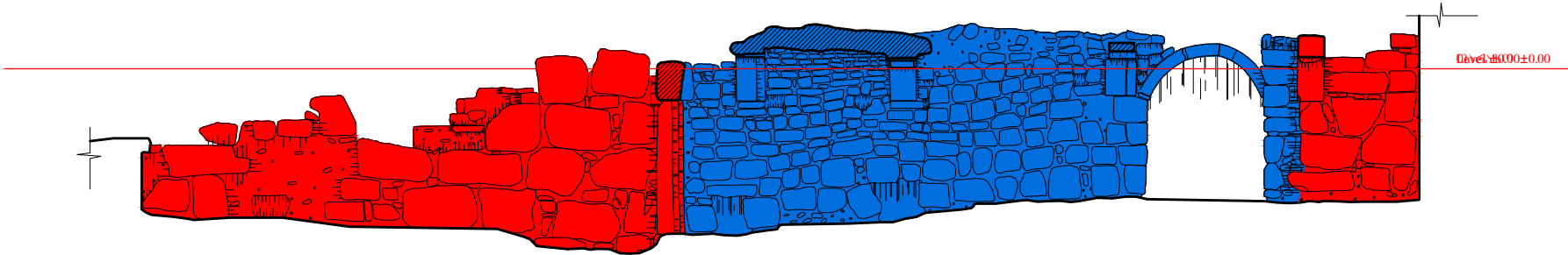
- Conventional Signs:
- XII-XIII Centuries
 - From XIII - to 1510 year
 - After 1510 year
 - XVIII Centuries
 - XIX Centuries
 - 1903 Year



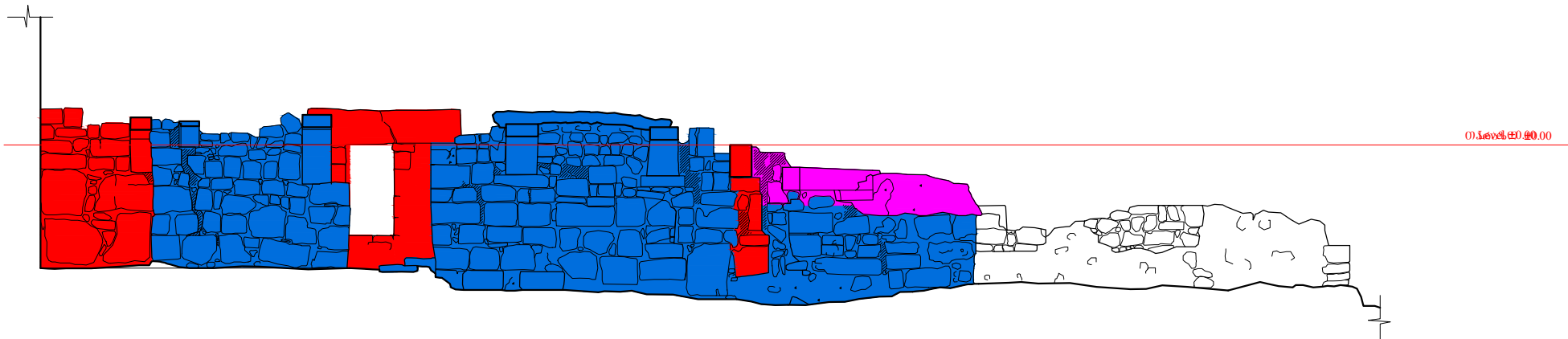
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Nana Intskirveli			
Assayed	Gia Sosanidze		• Plan	19

Elevation 1-1
scale 1:100

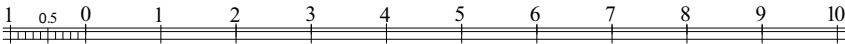


Elevation 2-2
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- XII-XIII Centuries
- From XIII - to 1510 year
- After 1510 year
- XVIII Centuries
- XIX Centuries
- 1903 Year

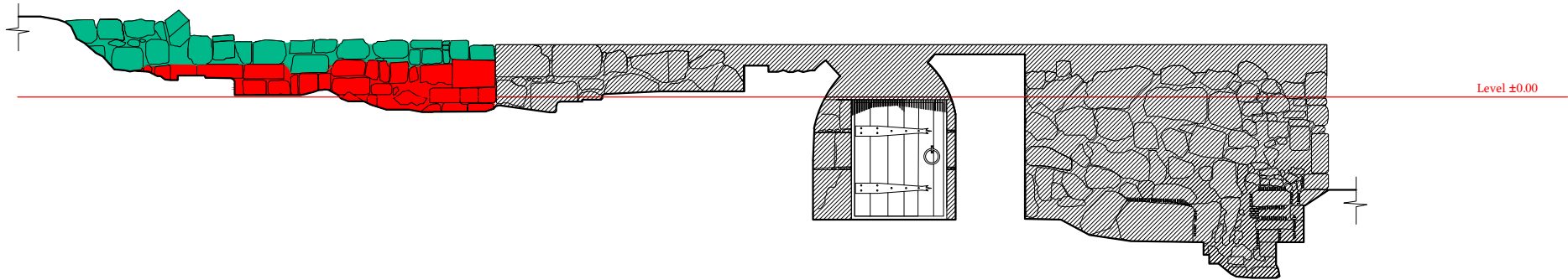


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

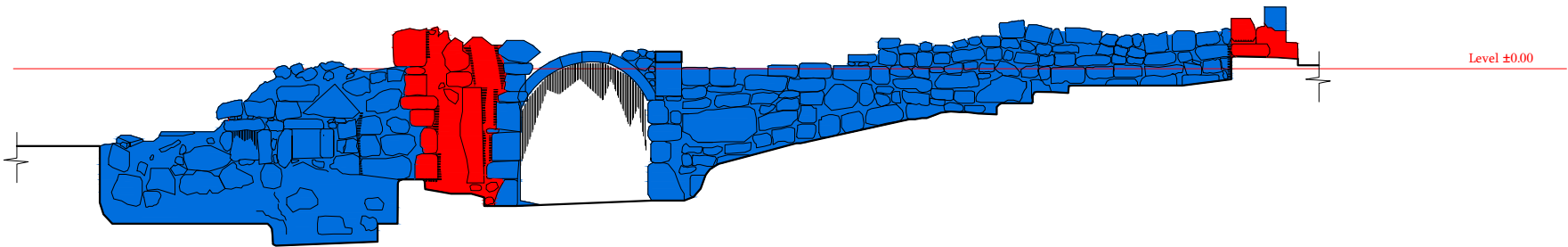
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 1-1
- Elevation 2-2

Elevation 3-3
scale 1:100



Elevation 4-4
scale 1:100









Conventional Signs:

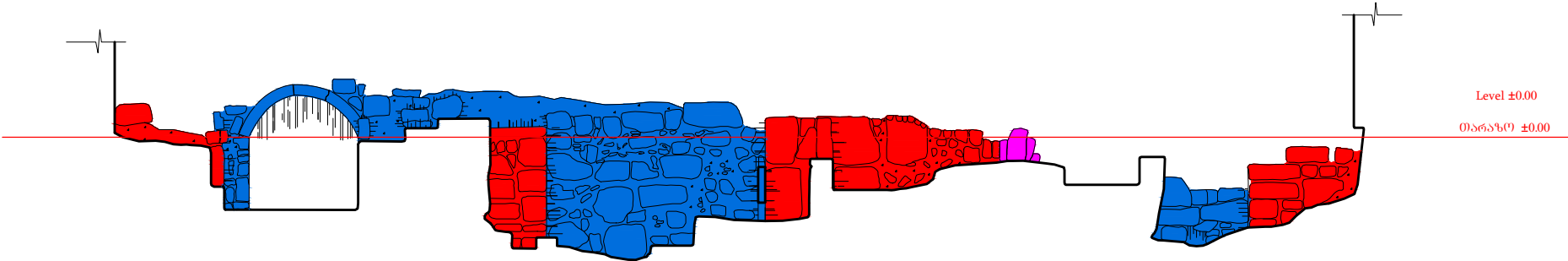
- XII-XIII Centuries
- From XIII - to 1510 year
- After 1510 year
- XVIII Centuries
- XIX Centuries
- 1903 Year



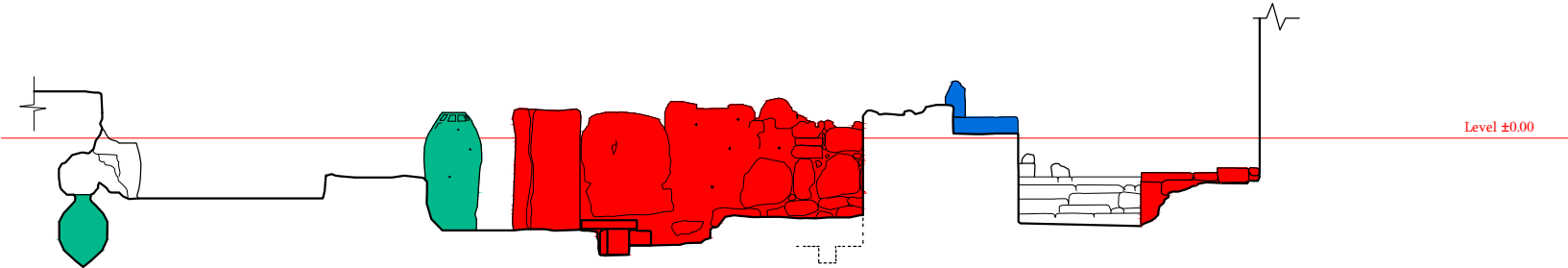
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს ეროვნული კულტურის მემკვიდრეობის დაცვის ეროვნული ცენტრი</small>	Measurements of the objects	
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100	
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Gela Jvaridze			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elevation 3-3• Elevation 4-4	21
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli				

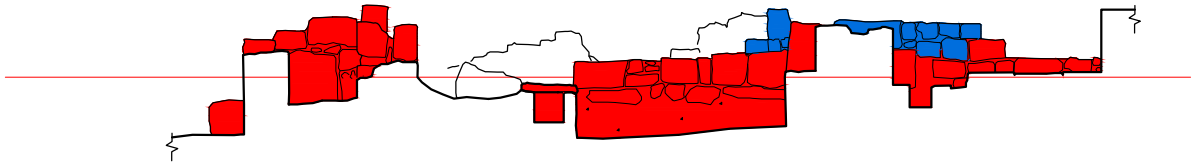
Elevation 5-5
scale 1:100



Elevation 6-6
scale 1:100

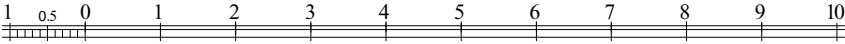


Elevation 7-7
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

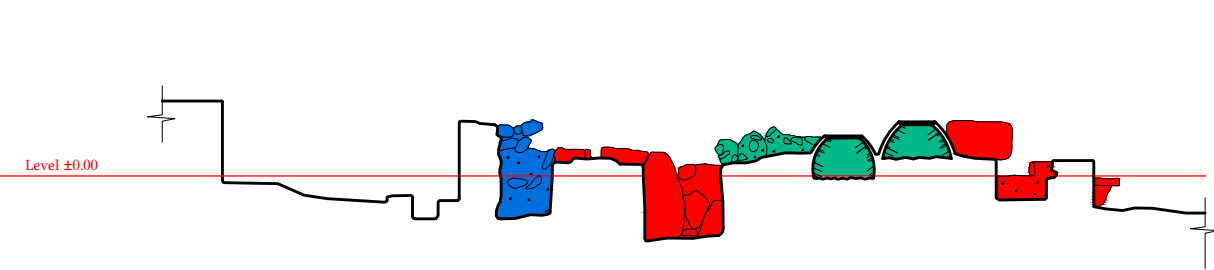
- XII-XIII Centuries
- From XIII - to 1510 year
- After 1510 year
- XVIII Centuries
- XIX Centuries
- 1903 Year



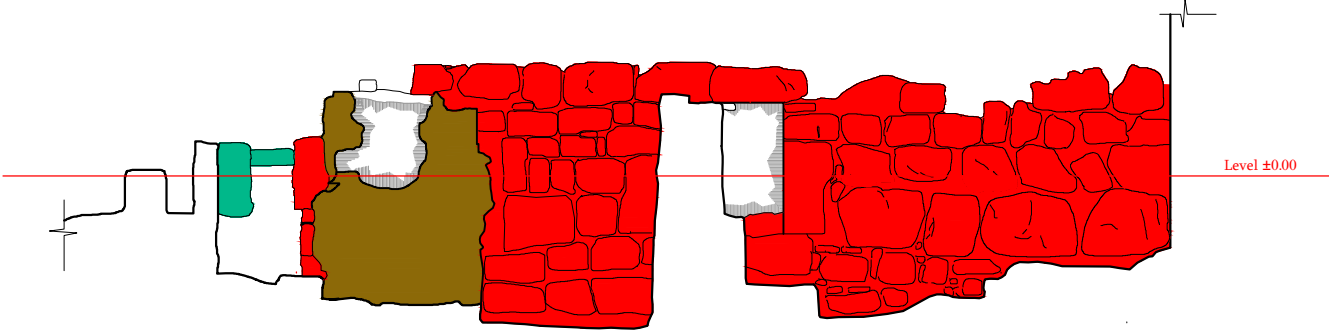
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sul Khanishvili			22
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

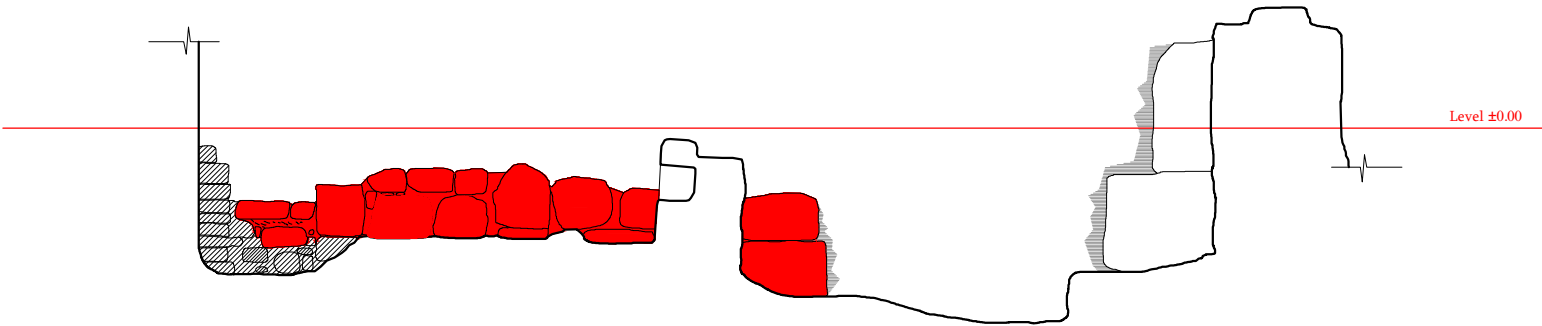
Elevation 8-8
scale 1:100



Elevation 9-9
scale 1:100



Elevation 10-10
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- XII-XIII Centuries
- From XIII - to 1510 year
- After 1510 year
- XVIII Centuries
- XIX Centuries
- 1903 Year

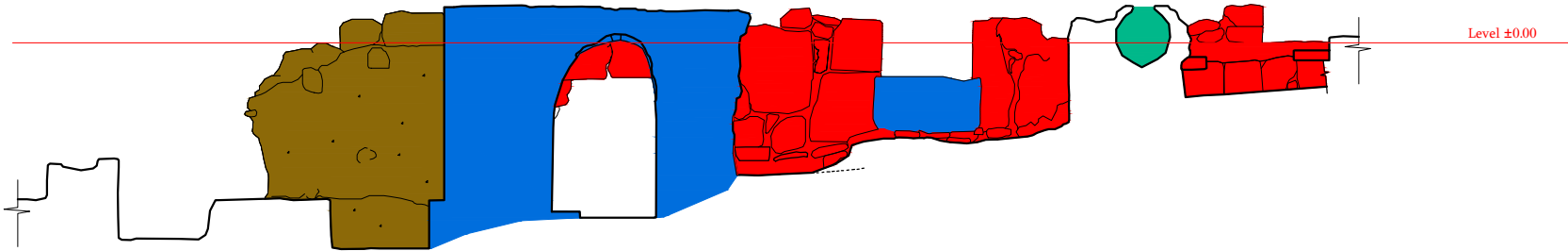


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

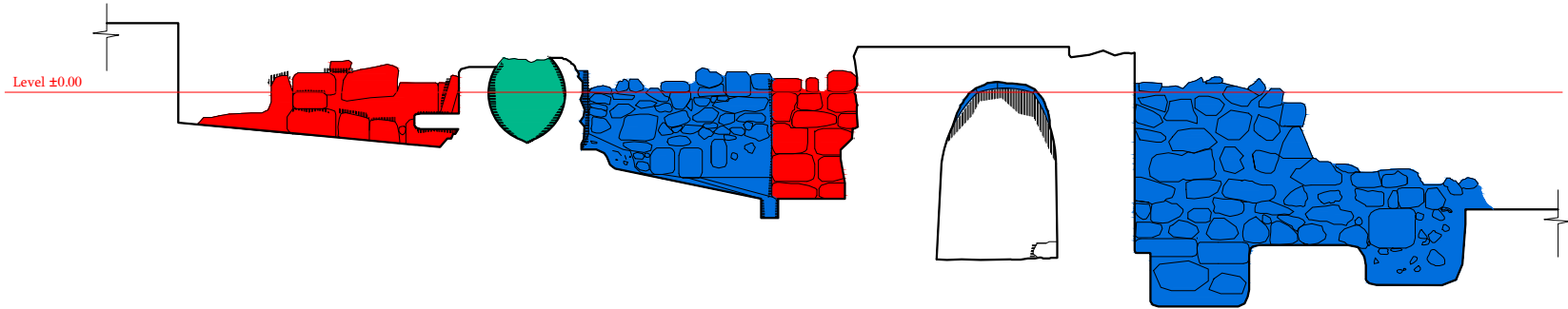
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	V. Tskhovrebadze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 8-8
- Elevation 9-9
- Elevation 10-10

Elevation 11-11
scale 1:100

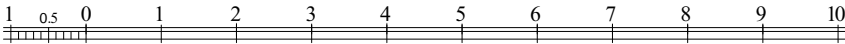


Elevation 12-12
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- XII-XIII Centuries
- From XIII - to 1510 year
- After 1510 year
- XVIII Centuries
- XIX Centuries
- 1903 Year

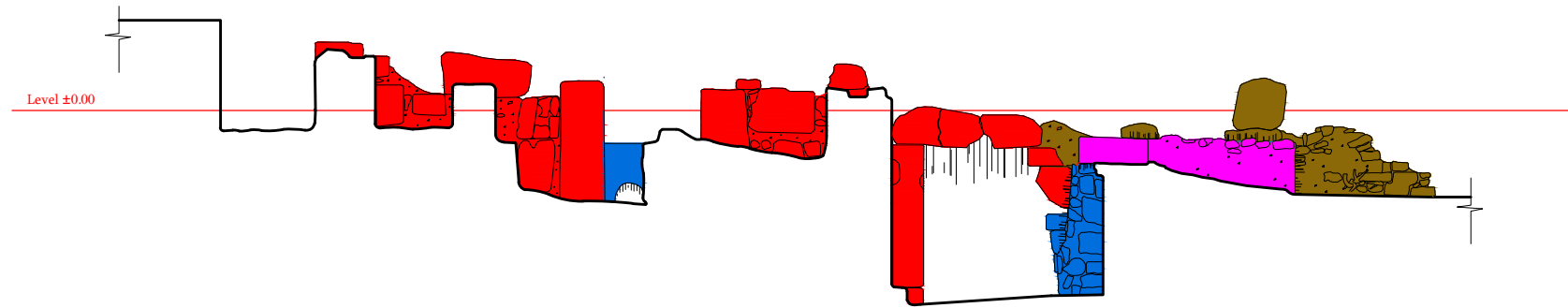


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

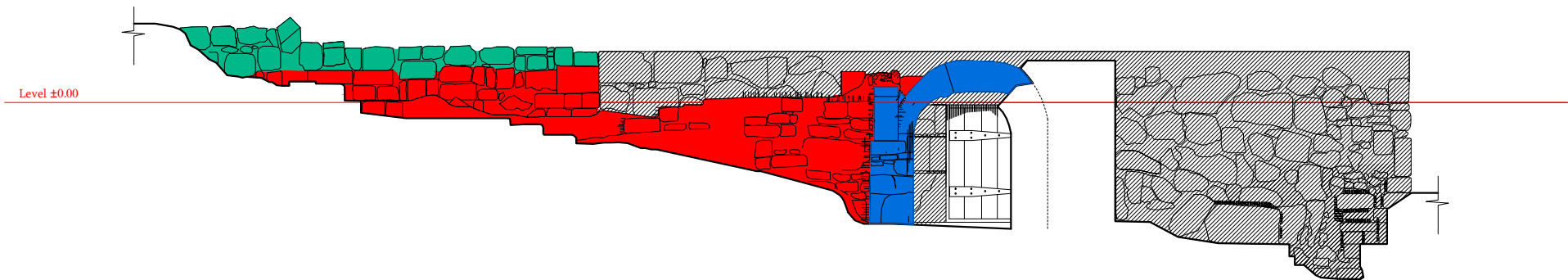
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sul Khanishvili			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 11-11
- Elevation 12-12

Elevation 13-13
scale 1:100

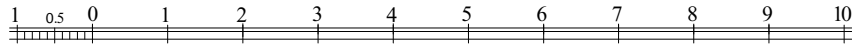


Elevation 14-14
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- XII-XIII Centuries
- From XIII - to 1510 year
- After 1510 year
- XVIII Centuries
- XIX Centuries
- 1903 Year



Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

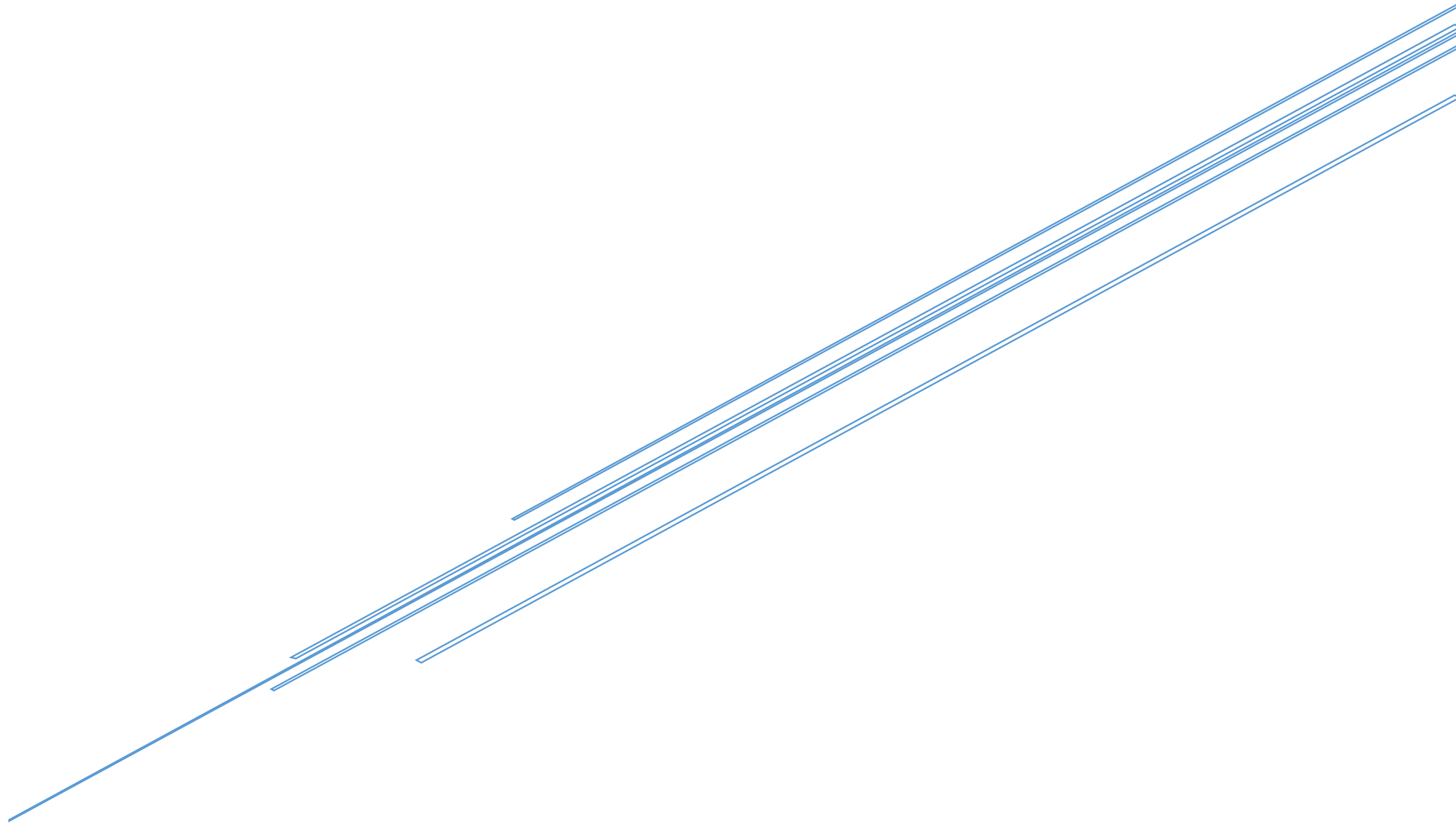
NLPE Georgian Heritage

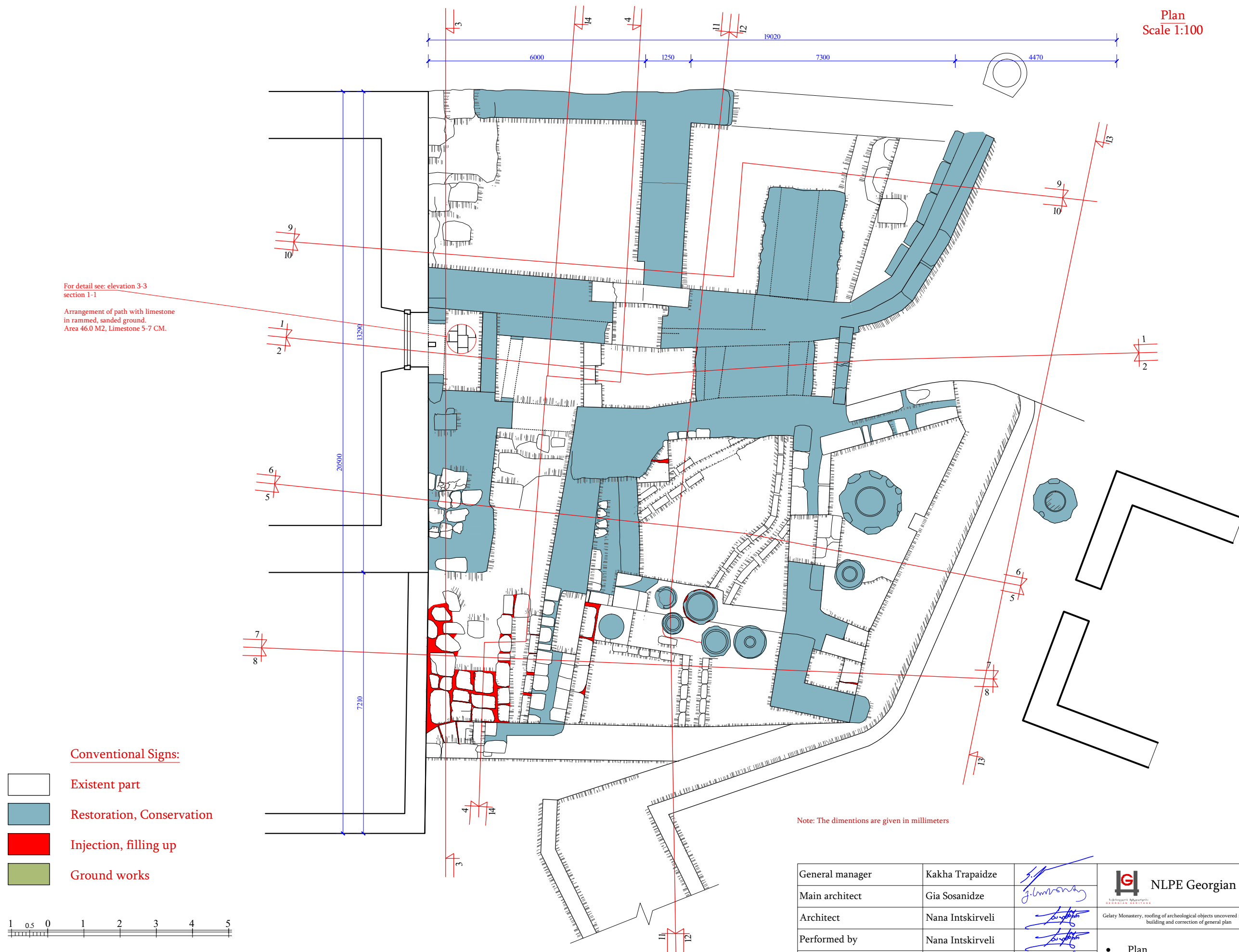
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan

- Elevation 13-13
- Elevation 14-14

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Conservation project



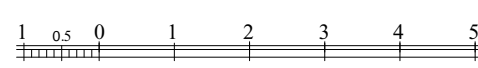


Plan
Scale 1:100







For detail see: elevation 3-3
section 1-1
Arrangement of path with limestone
in rammed, sanded ground.
Area 46.0 M2, Limestone 5-7 CM.

Conventional Signs:

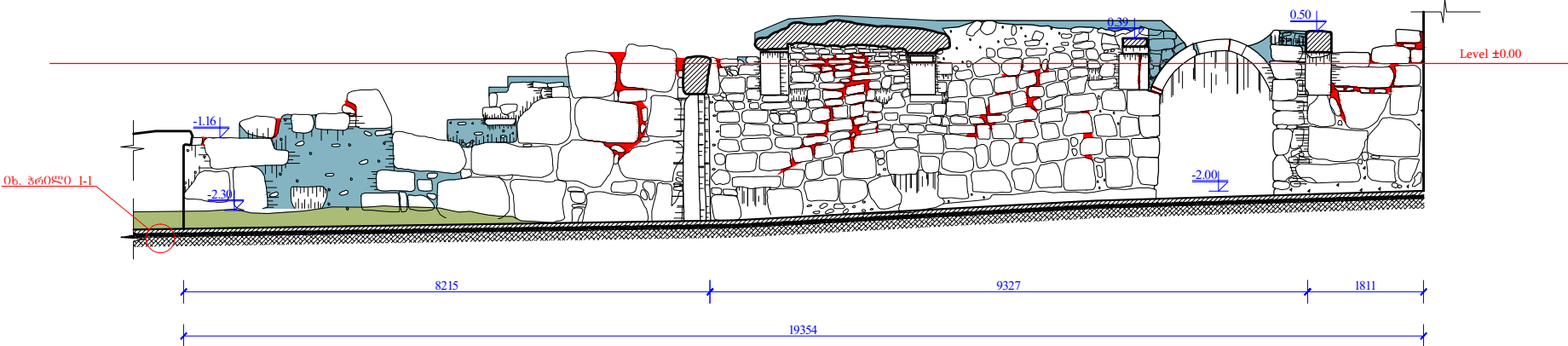
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



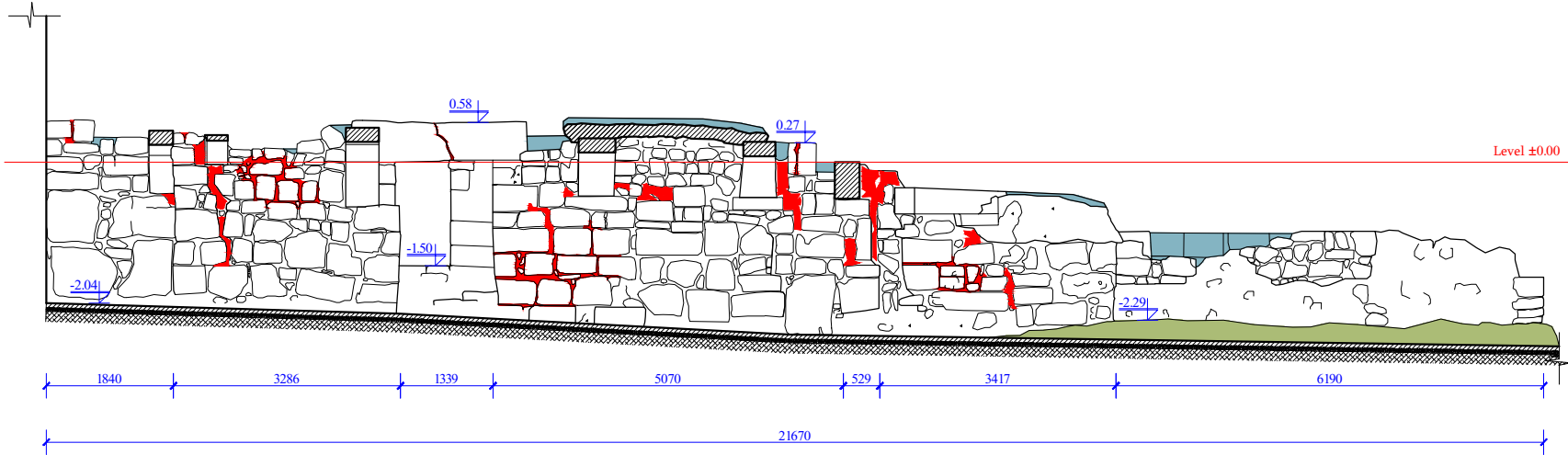
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული სააგენტო</small> Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Nana Intskirveli			
Assayed	Gia Sosanidze			
• Plan				26

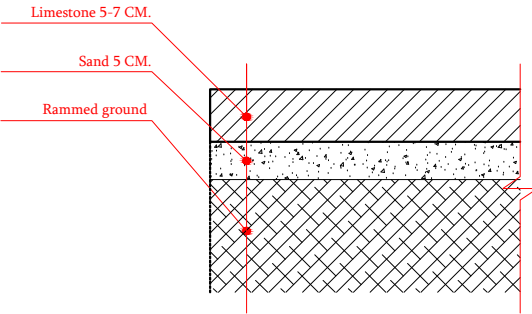
Elevation 1-1
scale 1:100



Elevation 2-2
scale 1:100



Section 1-1
Scale 1:10



Conventional Signs:

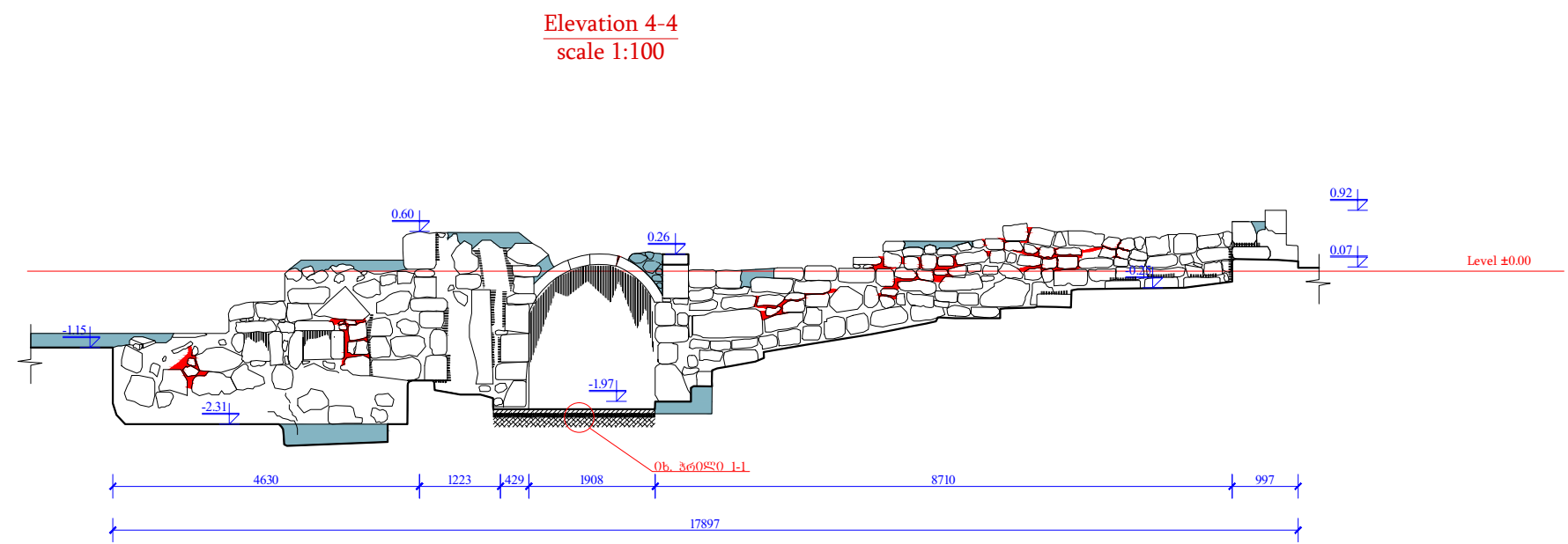
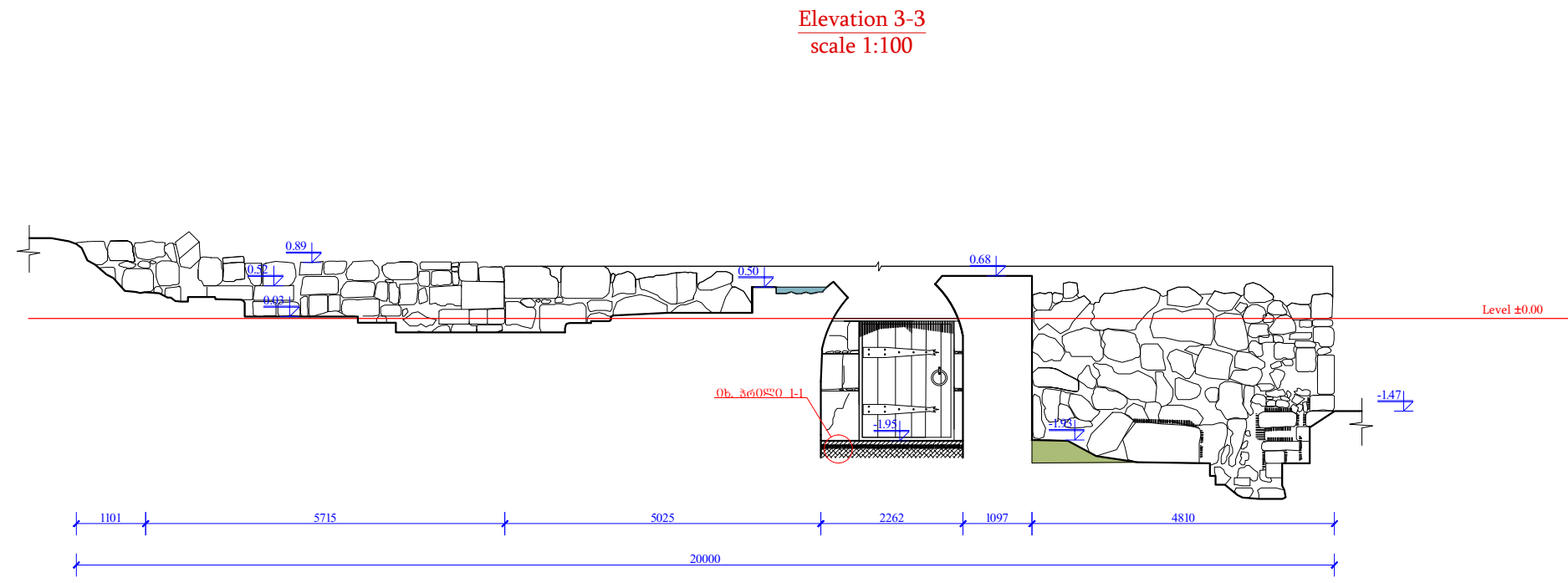
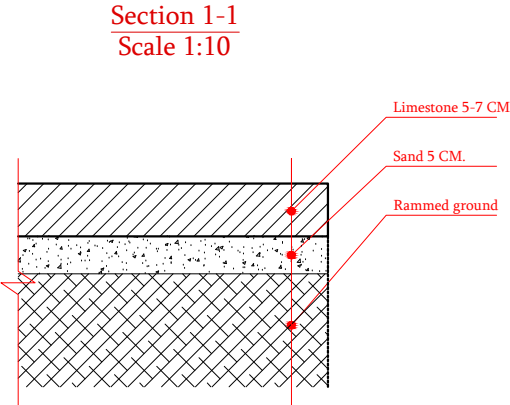
- Existing part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 1-1
- Elevation 2-2



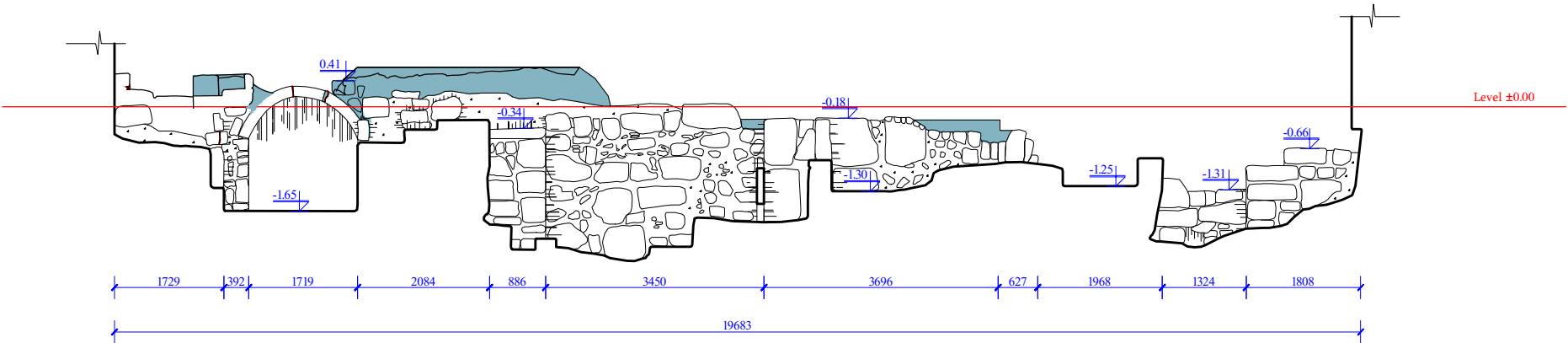
- Conventional Signs:
- Existing part
 - Restoration, Conservation
 - Injection, filling up
 - Ground works



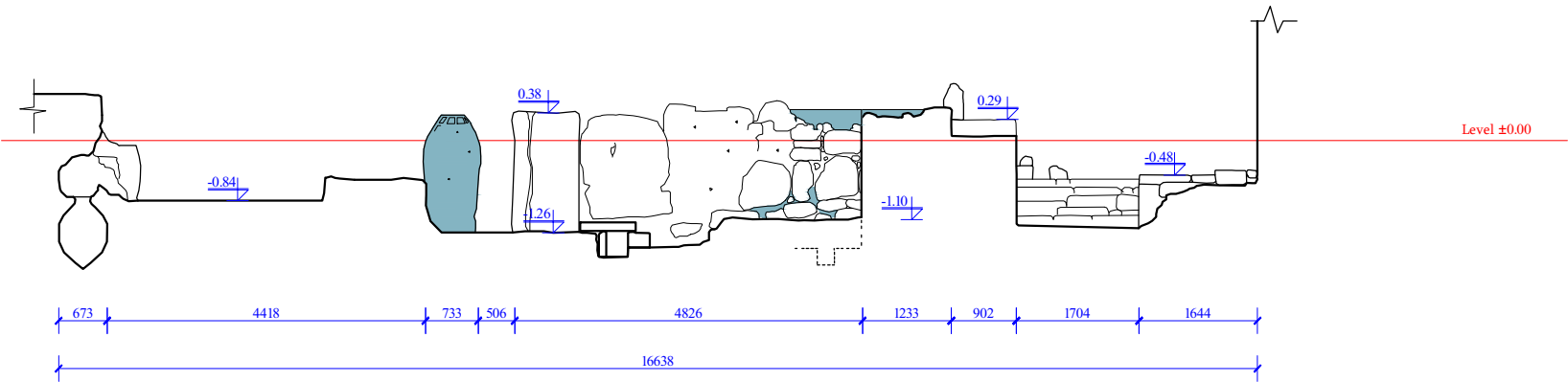
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული სააგენტო</small>	Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli			15.12.2015
Performed by	Gela Jvaridze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Elevation 3-3Elevation 4-4	28

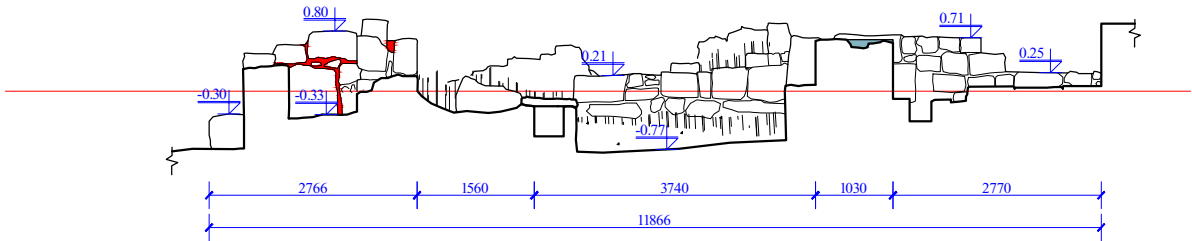
Elevation 5-5
scale 1:100



Elevation 6-6
scale 1:100



Elevation 7-7
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

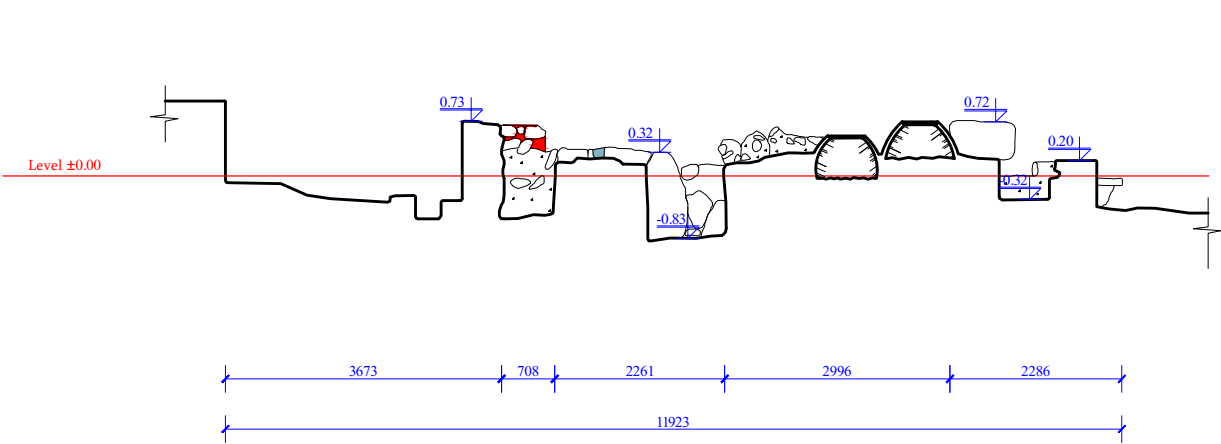
- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works



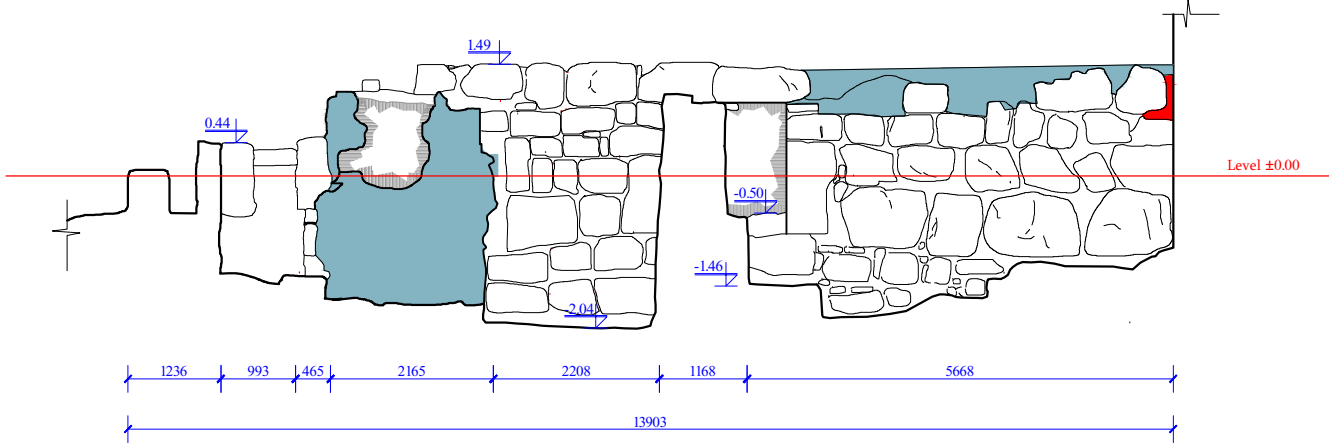
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sul Khanishvili			29
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

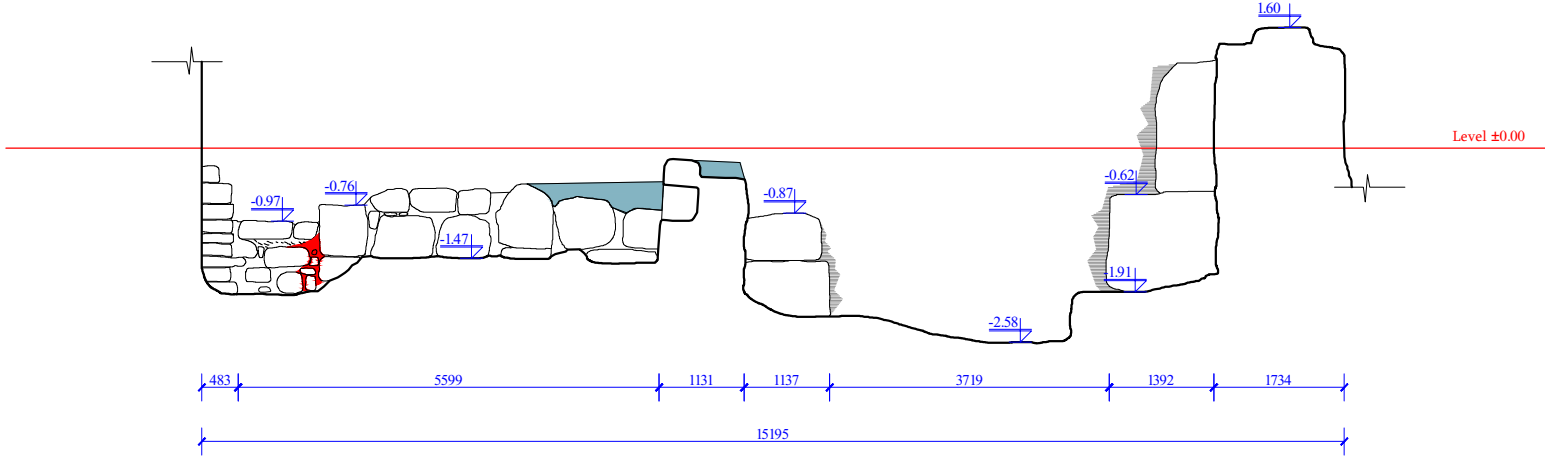
Elevation 8-8
scale 1:100



Elevation 9-9
scale 1:100



Elevation 10-10
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works

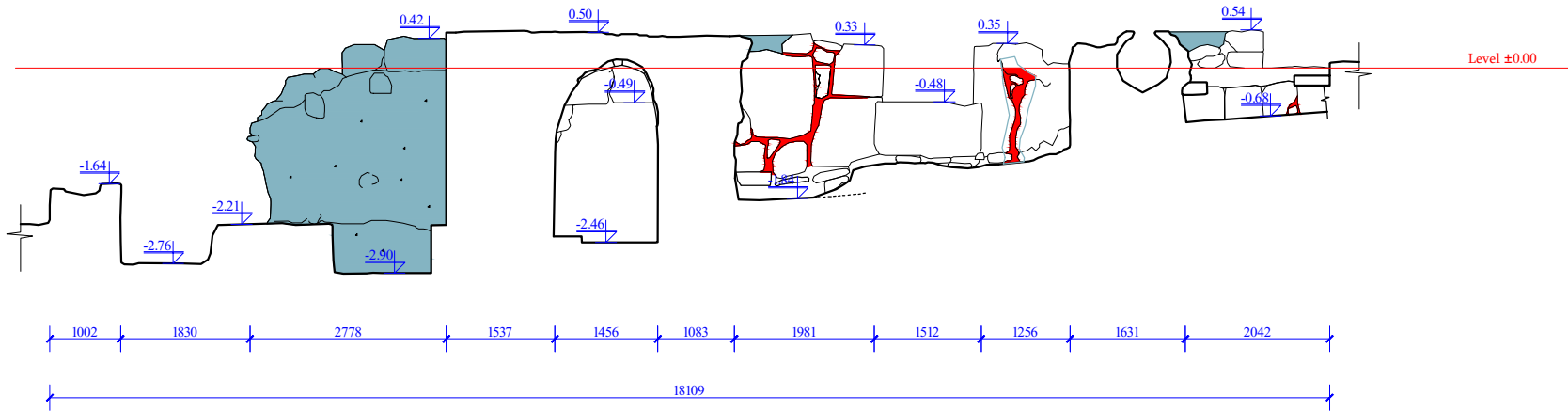


Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

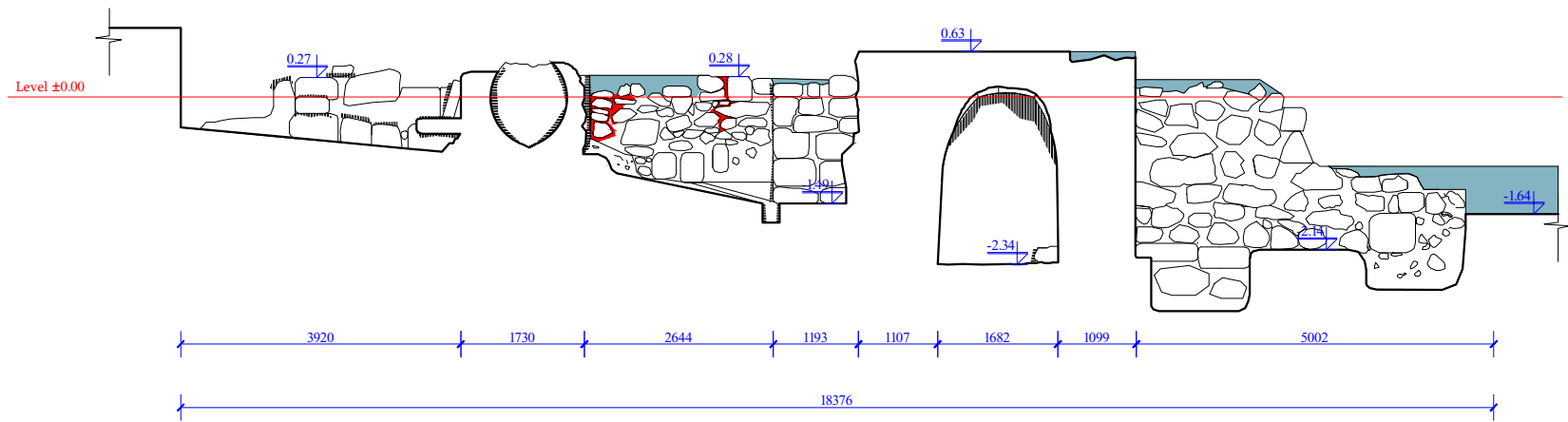
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	V. Tskhovrebadze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 8-8
- Elevation 9-9
- Elevation 10-10

Elevation 11-11
scale 1:100



Elevation 12-12
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

- Existent part
- Restoration, Conservation
- Injection, filling up
- Ground works

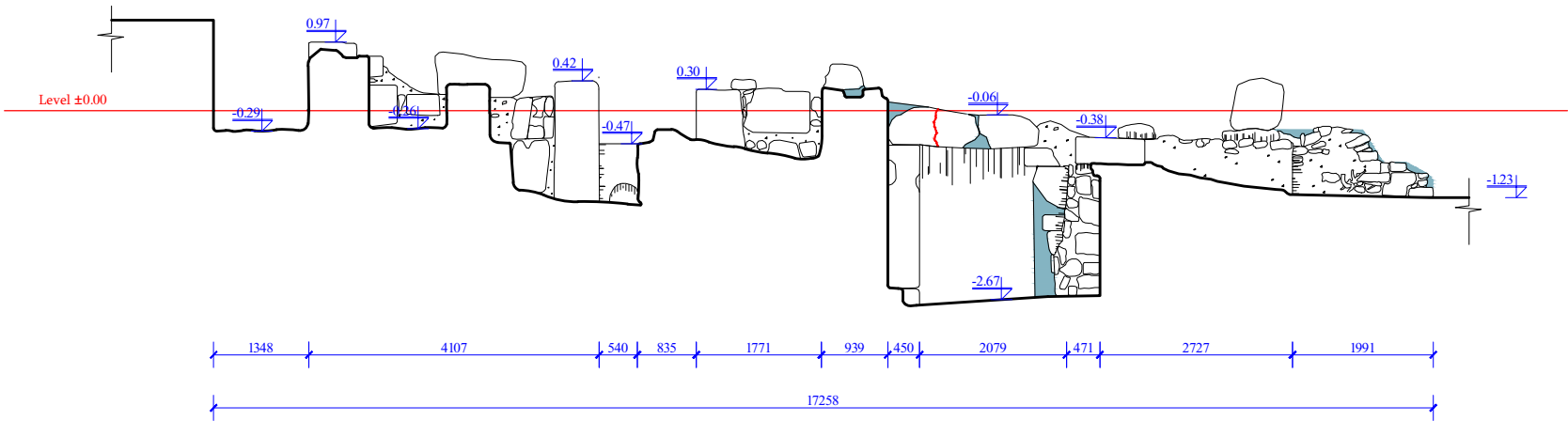
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters



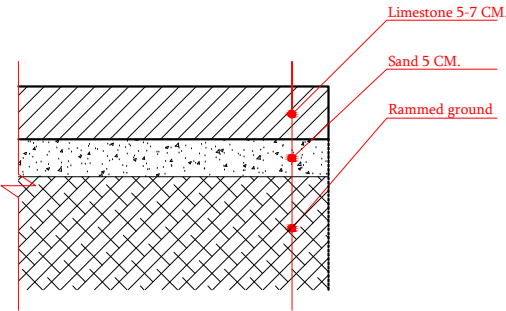
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	M. Sul Khanishvili			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 11-11
- Elevation 12-12

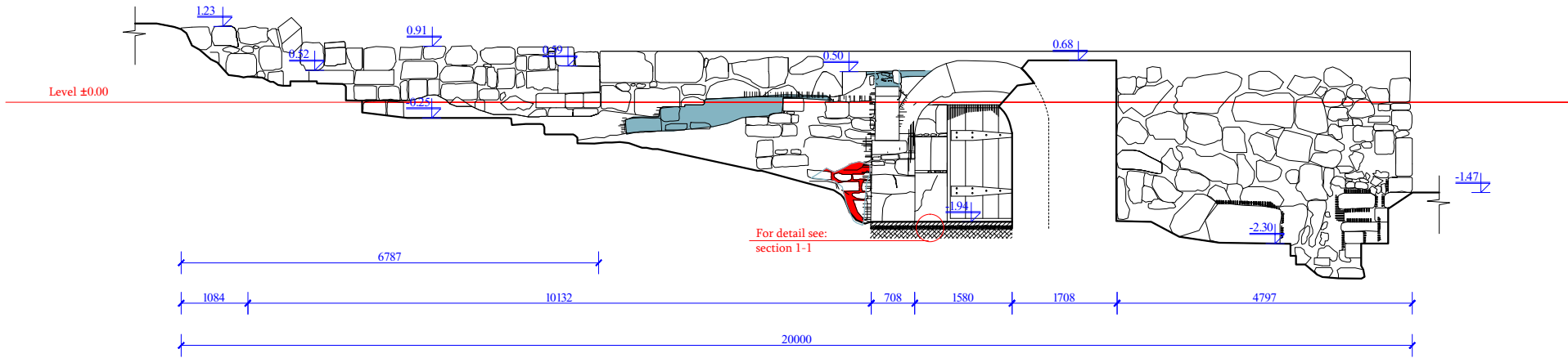
Elevation 13-13
scale 1:100



Section 1-1
Scale 1:10

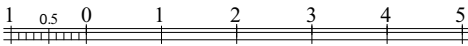


Elevation 14-14
scale 1:100



Conventional Signs:

	Existent part
	Restoration, Conservation
	Injection, filling up
	Ground works



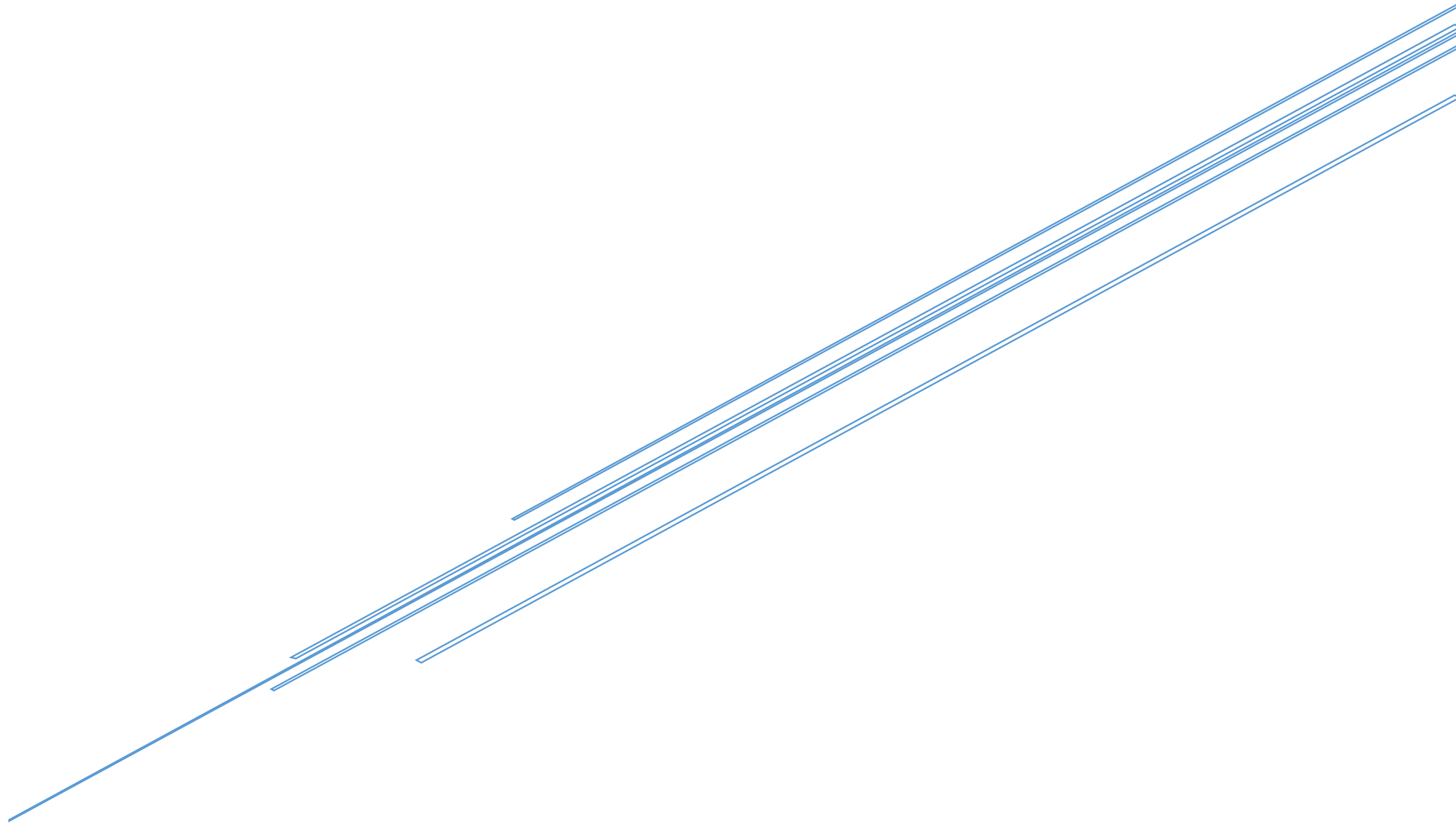
Note: The dimentions are given in millimeters
Levelmarks are given in meters

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Measurements of the objects
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:100
Architect	Nana Intskirveli		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Performed by	Gaga Gogoladze			
Assayed	Nana Intskirveli			

- Elevation 13-13
- Elevation 14-14

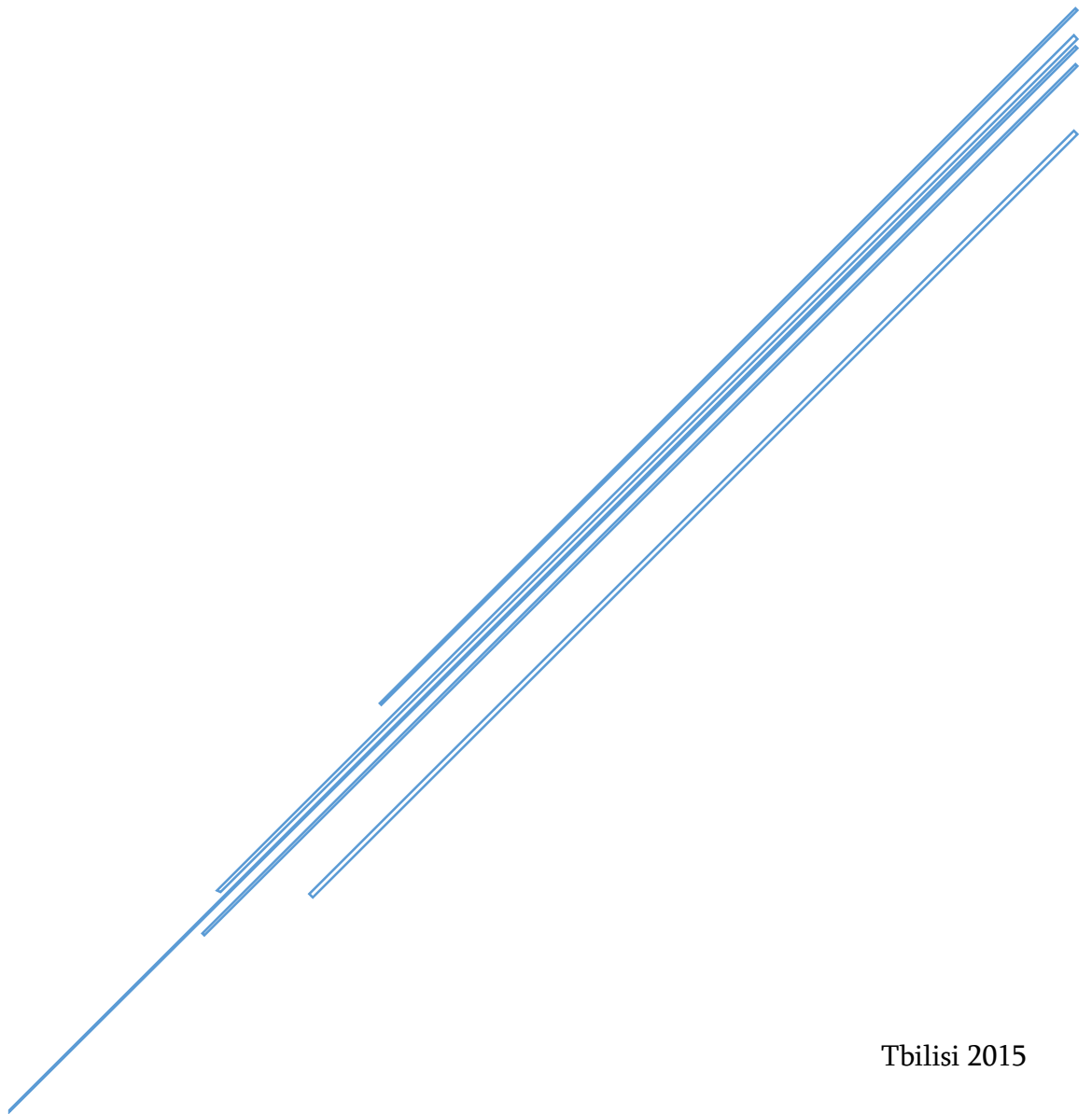
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

constructional project



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Explanation letter



Tbilisi 2015

Explanation letter for Engineering part

Building is located in Gelati Monastery, in the municipality of Tkibuli. It is a shelter for the existing archeology. The building at the complex relief. The metal construction is situated on the slope, the roofing system is with Carbolux. It is projected the shallow type construction for foundations.

The main load-bearing structure are the 11 columns, constructed with metal beams (20X8X5.2 cm.), their foundations are located away as possible from the archeological site. For connecting the columns, it is used longitudinal and transverse truss structures.

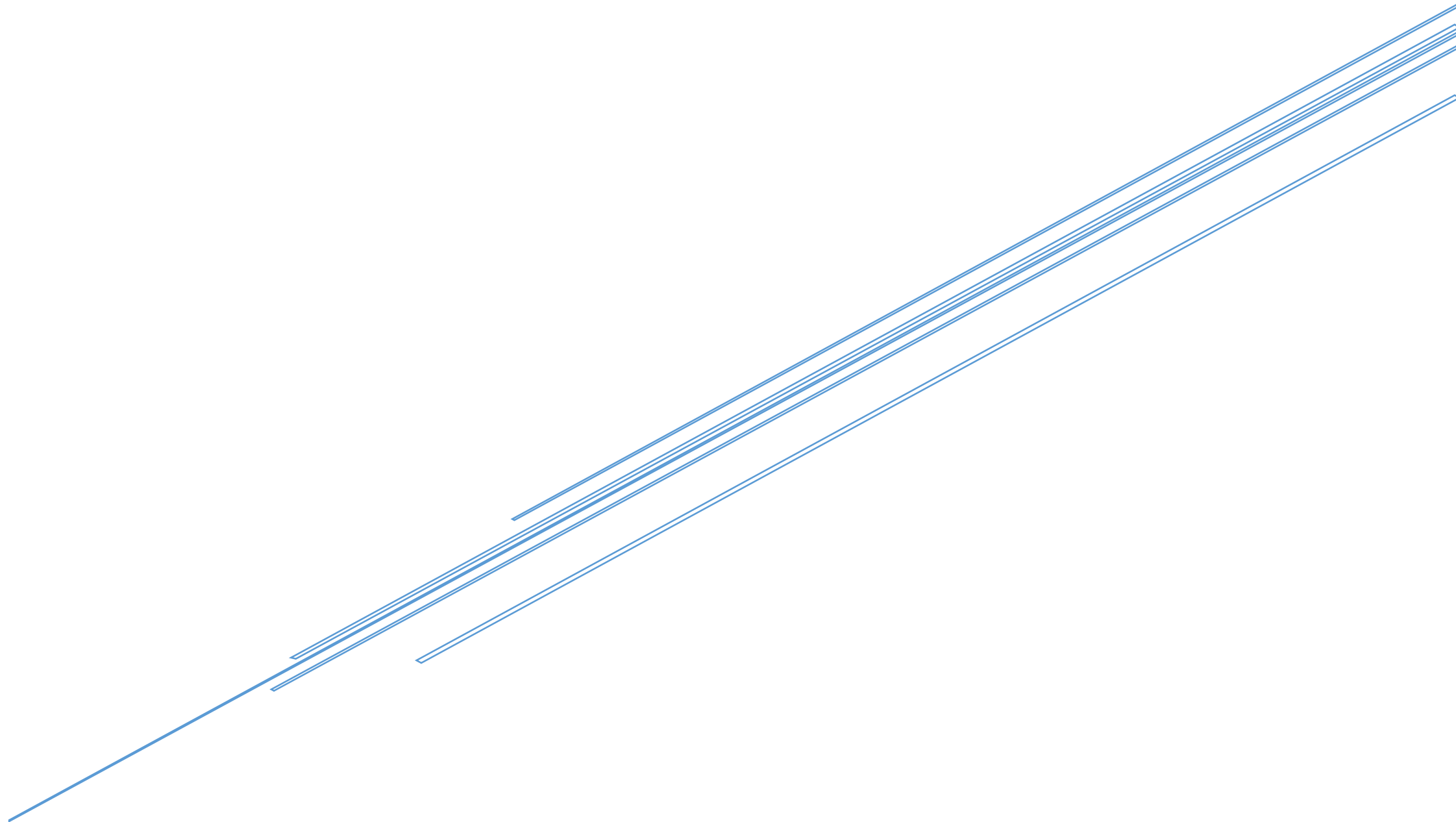
To connect the truss structures, from lower part it is used 1 rectangular metal tube(8X0.63cm) and for upper part it is used 2 rectangular metal tube(4.8X0.26cm), the system is known as “MaPXИ” system. Their connection is specified with semispherical screws (90X75cm).

On the upper part of the truss structures, there are longitudinal rectangular metal tubes(16X8X1cm) with distance 200cm, on which is situated the roofing system.

For roofing it is used Carbolux, which is fixed in the in the supporting structure with the screws. The roof type is shed roof.

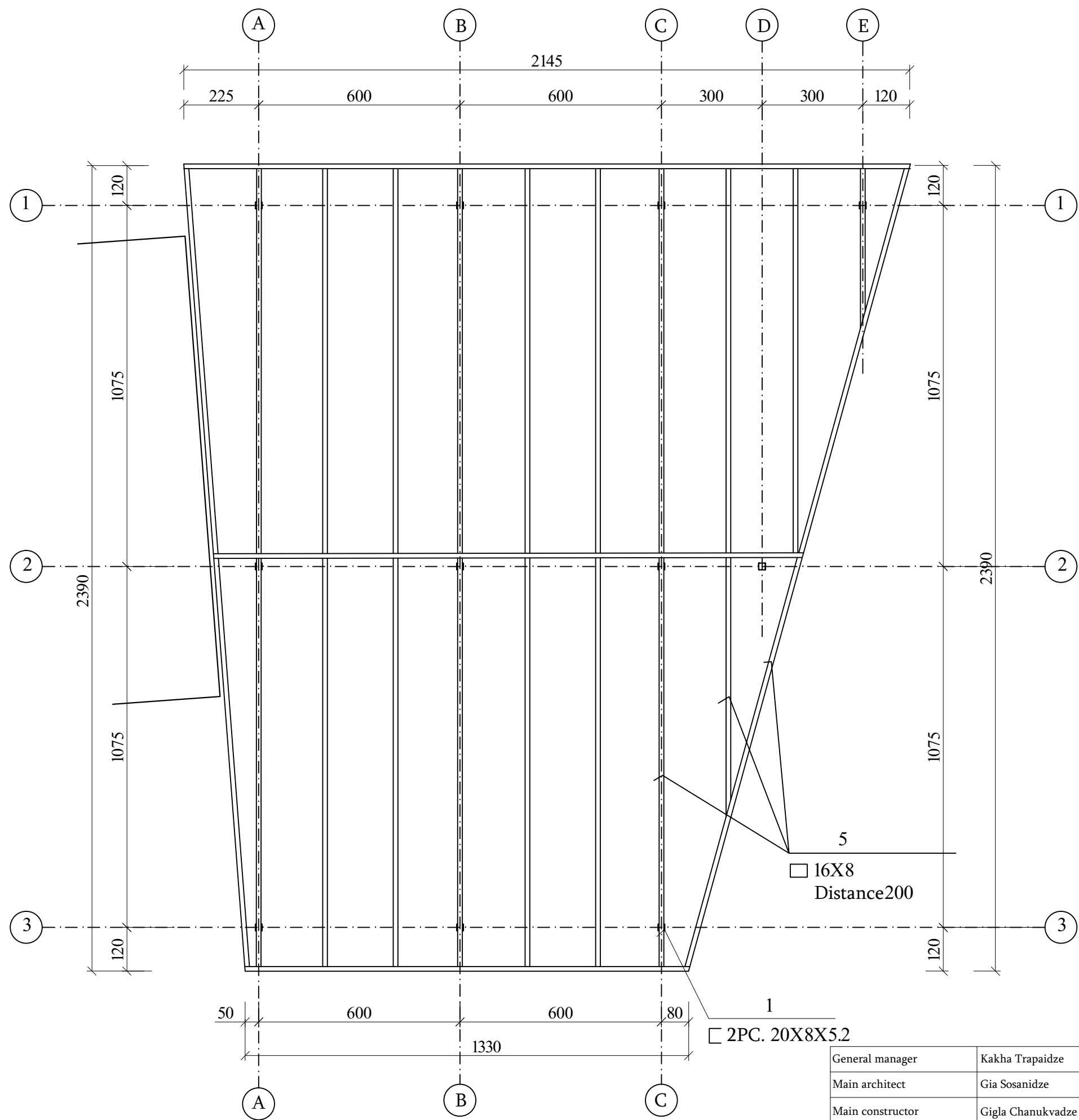
Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Project



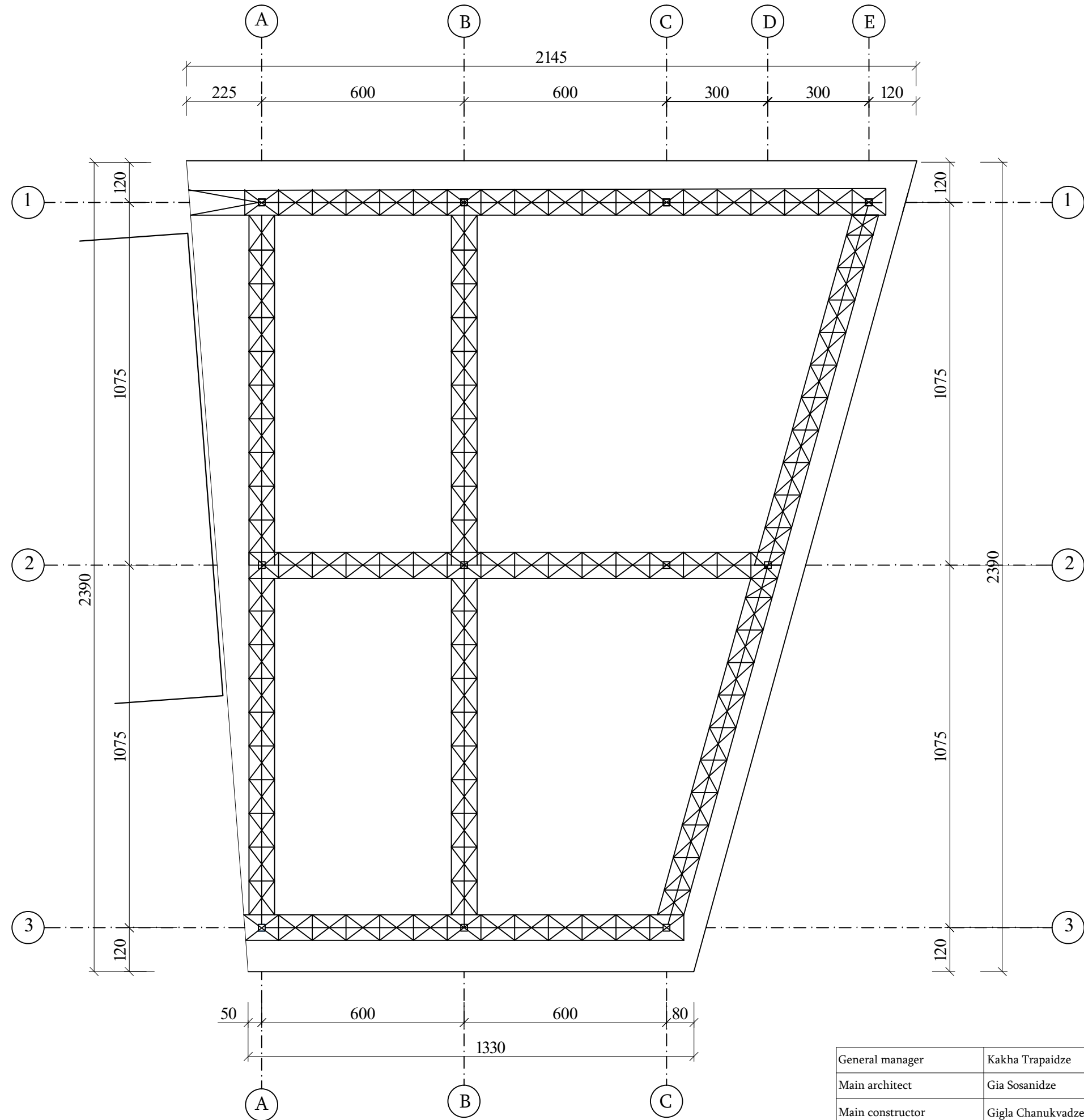
Tbilisi 2015

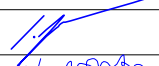

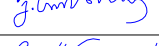
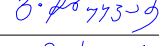
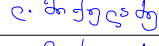

Deployment plan of longitudinal beams



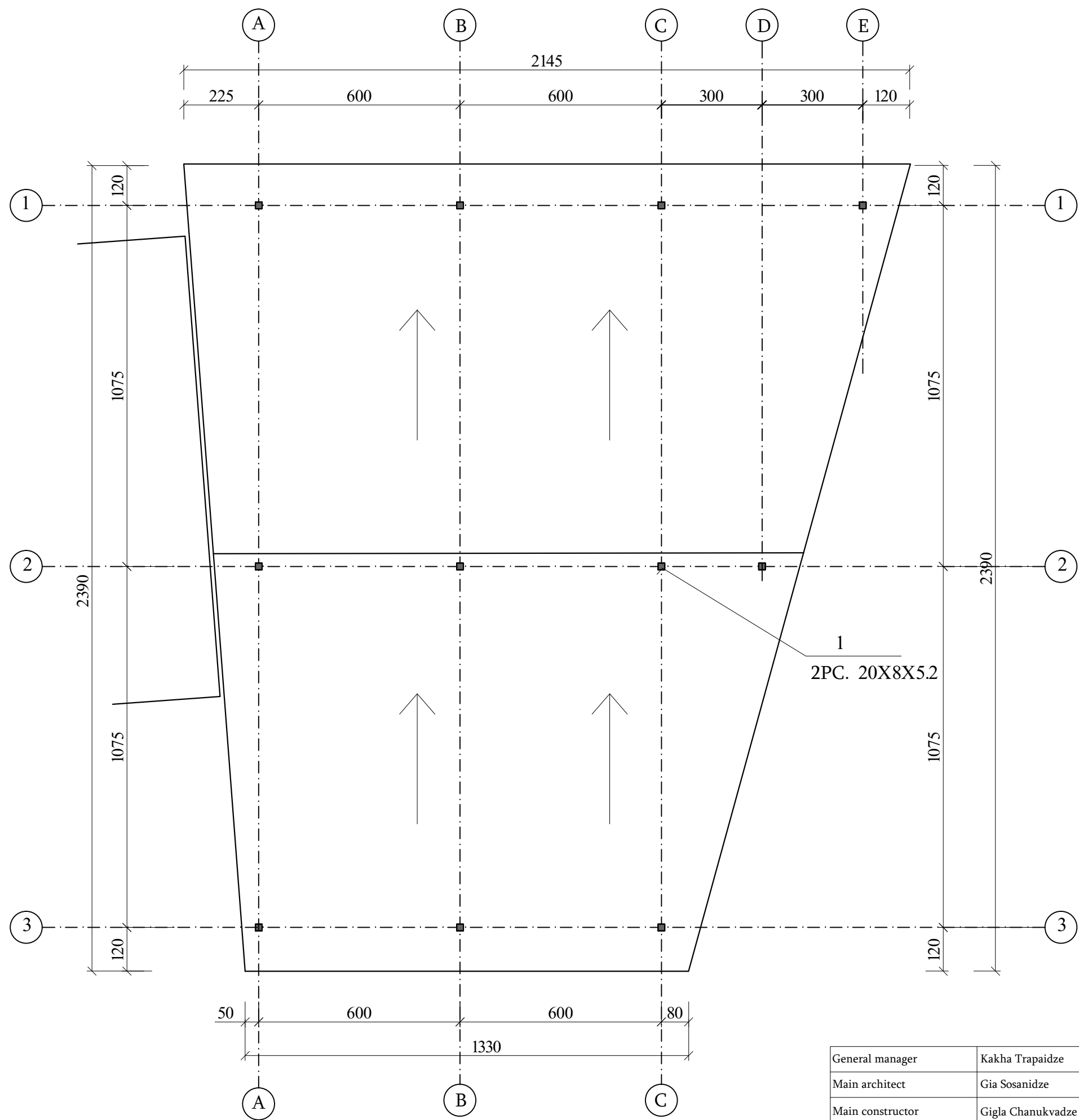
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Deployment plan of longitudinal beams	33

Deployment plan of truss

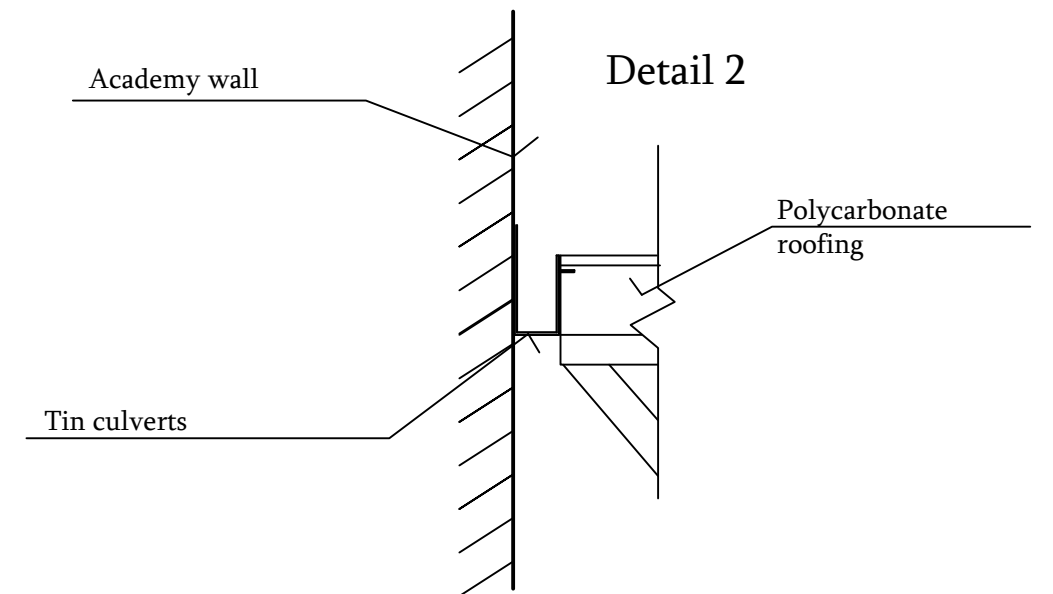
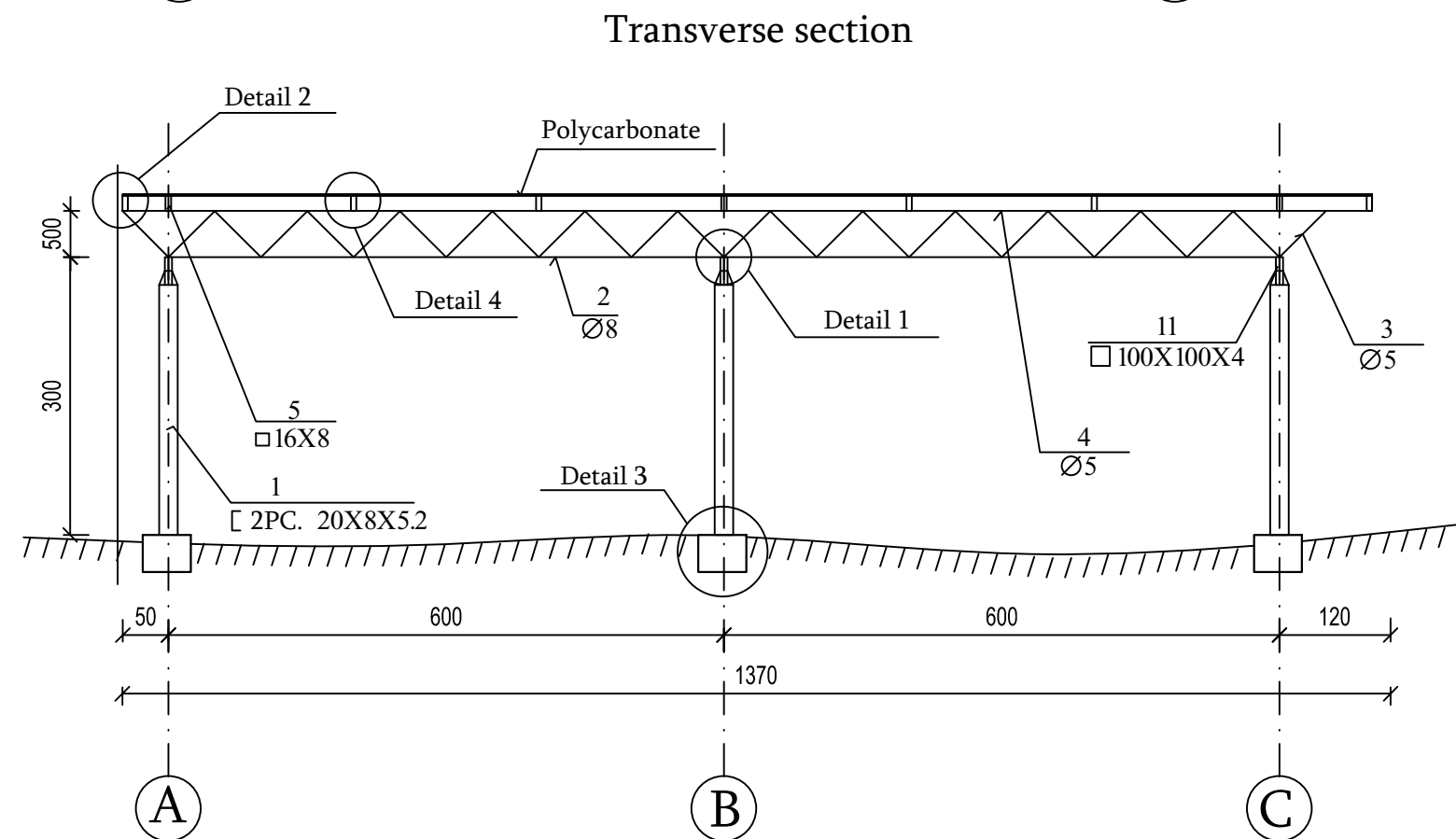
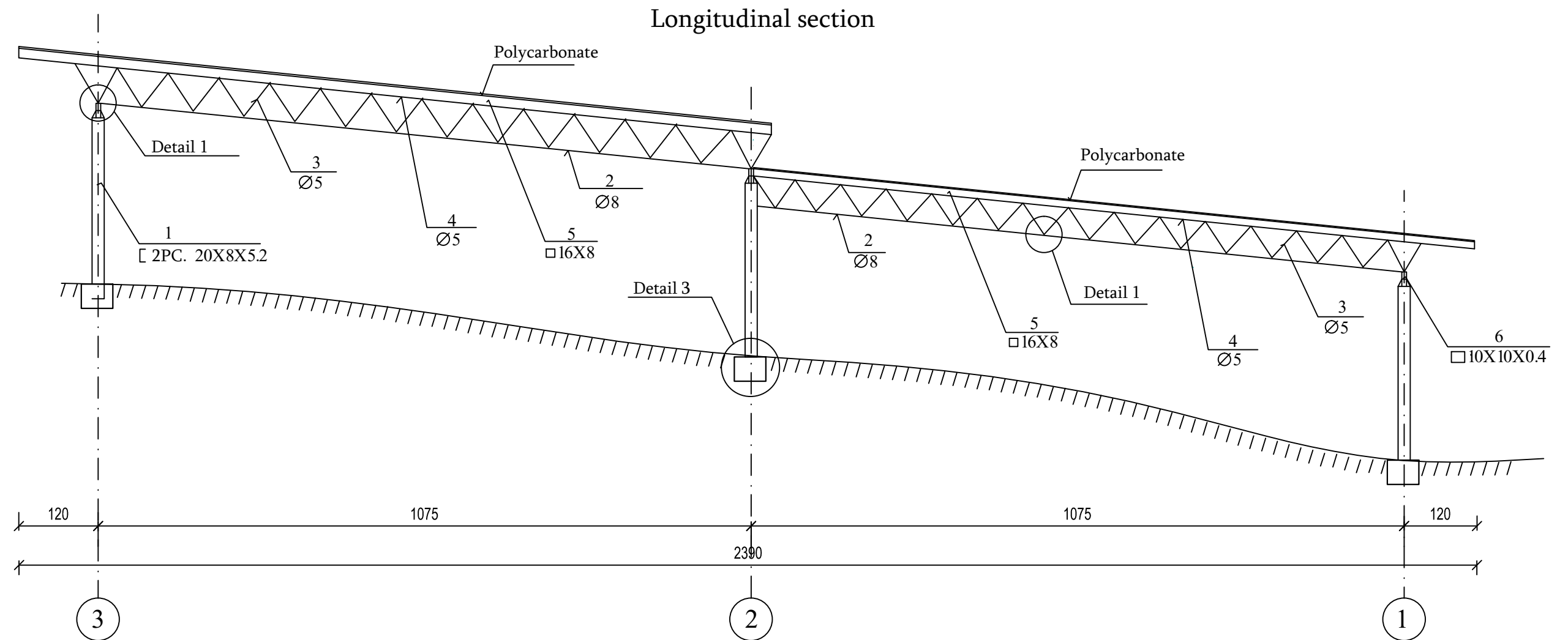








General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული პროგრამა</small>	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deployment plan of truss

Roofing plan

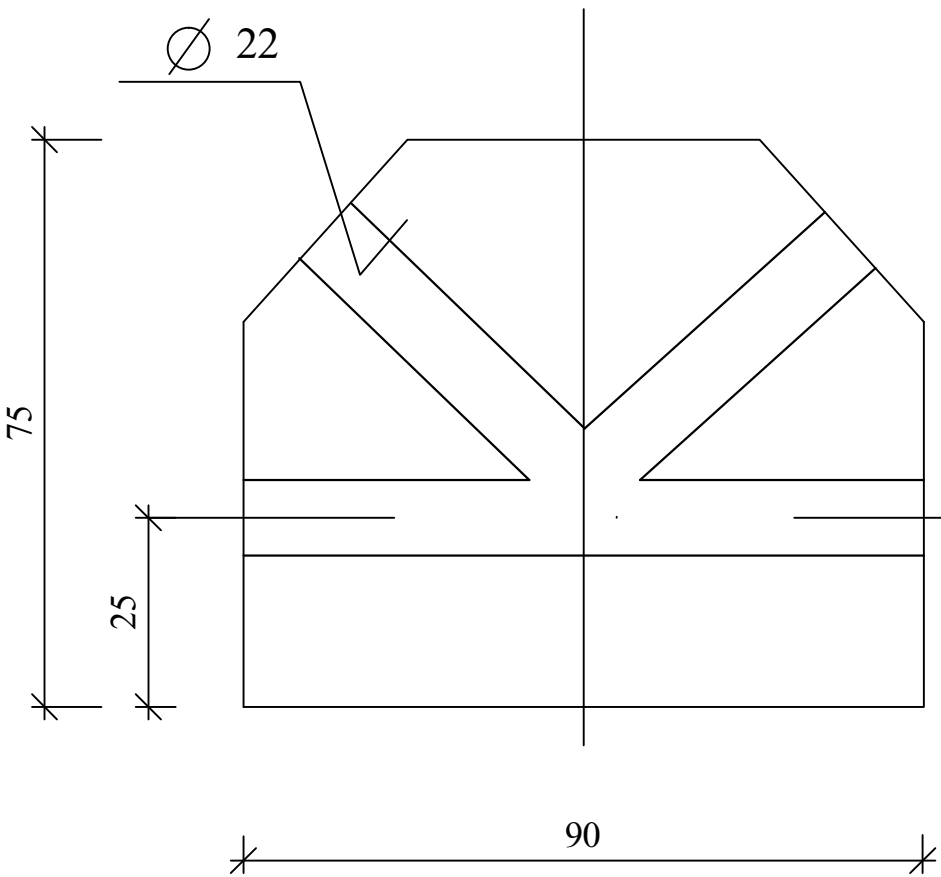


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Roofing plan	35

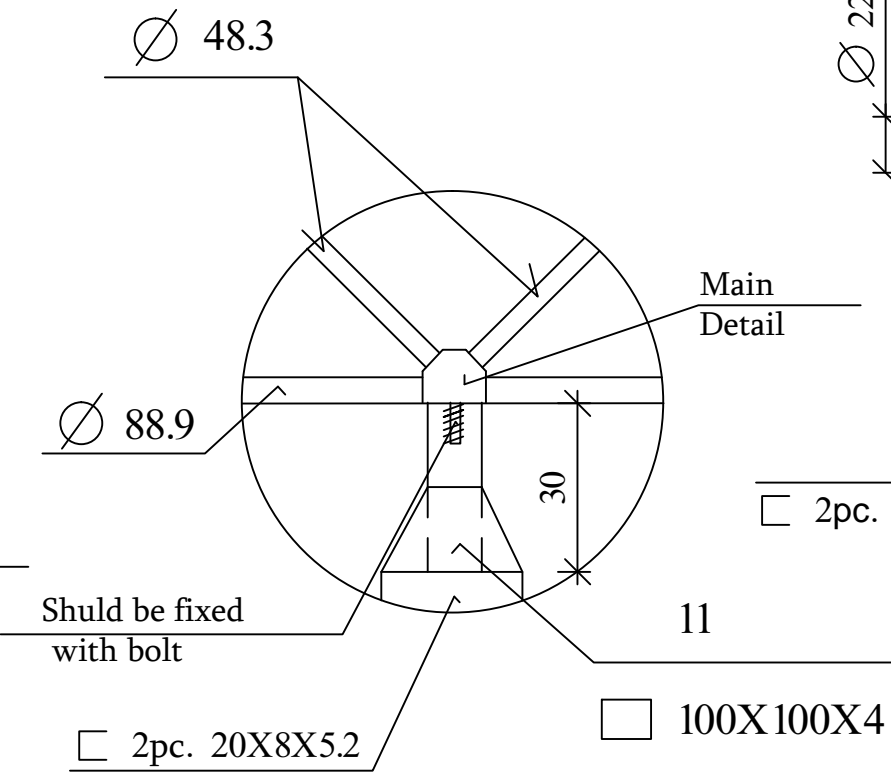


General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage <small>საქართველოს მემკვიდრეობის ეროვნული პროექტი</small>	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Longitudinal section• Transverse section• Detail 2

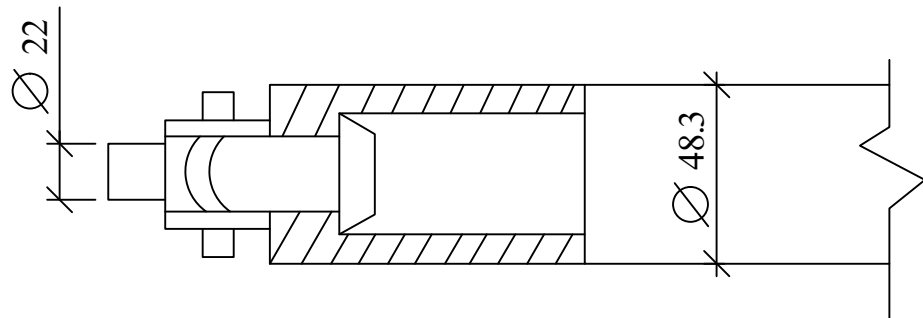
Detail 1
Main element



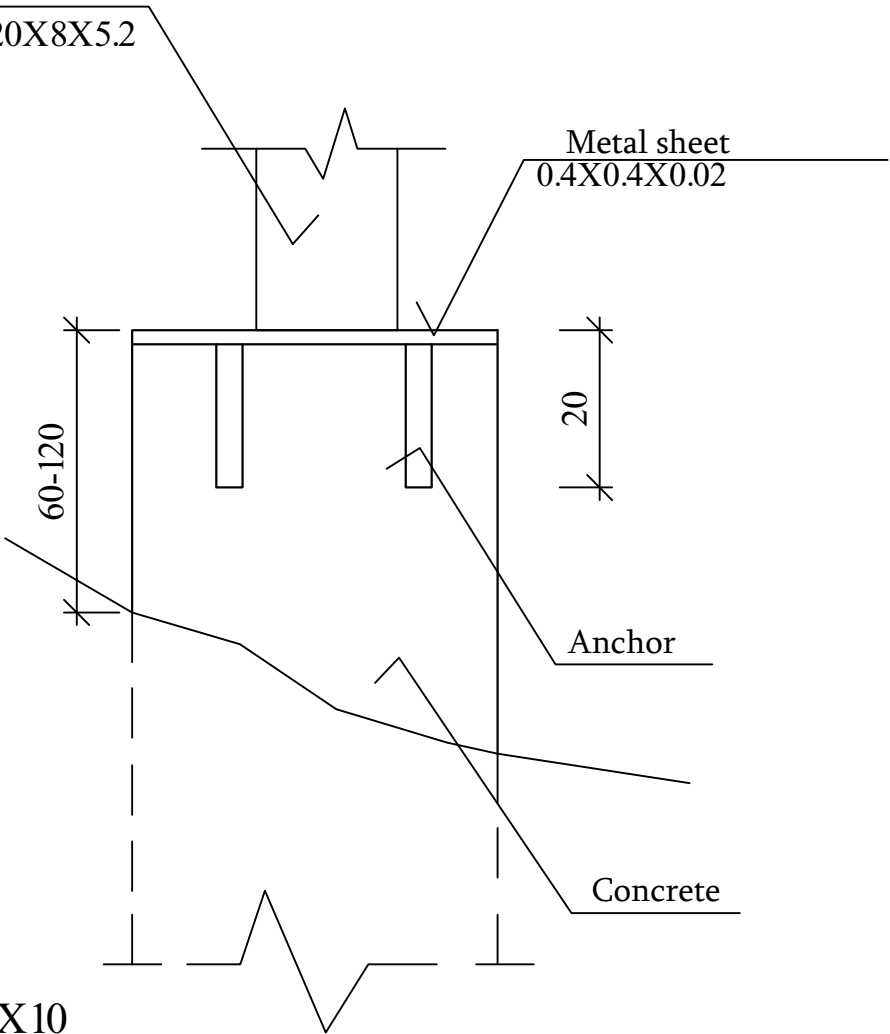
Detail 1



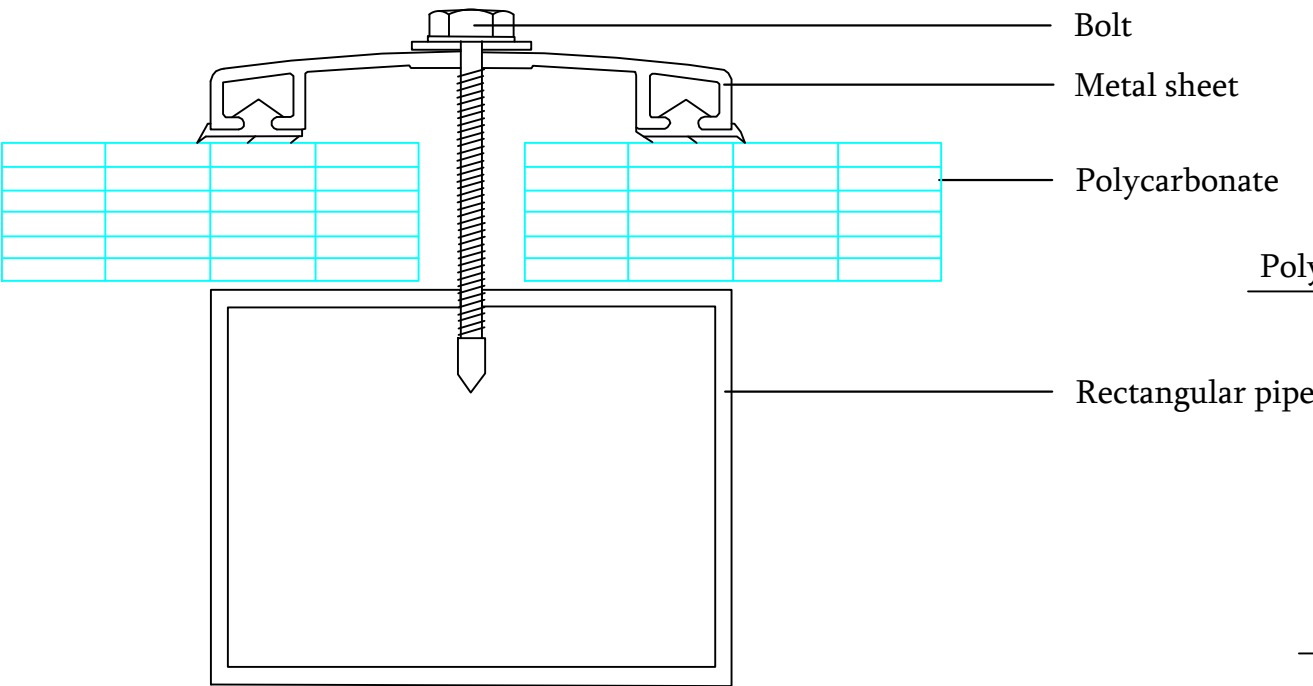
Fastening detail



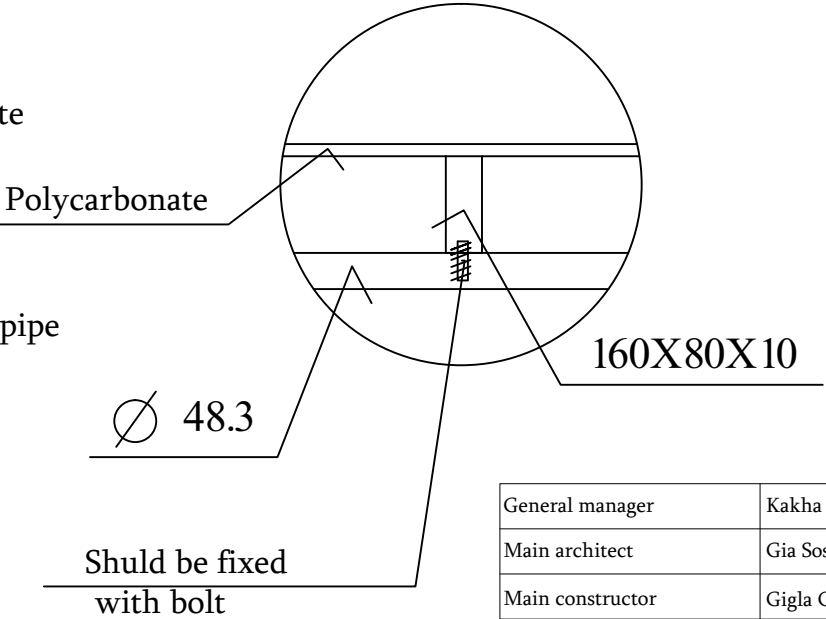
Detail 3



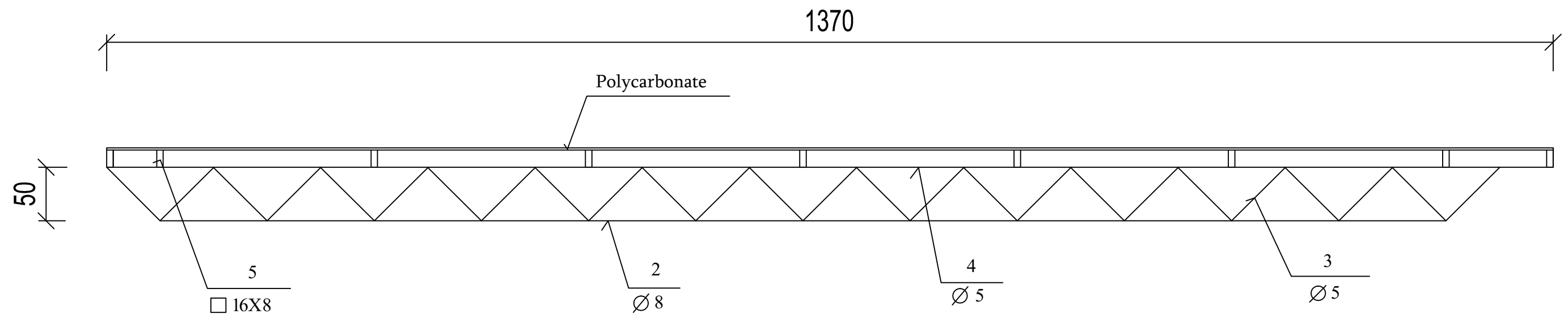
Detail for Fixing the Polycarbonate









Detail 4



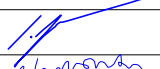

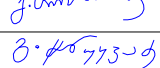
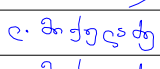
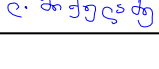

General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detail 1• Detail 3• Detail 4• Fastening detail	37



Metal elements specification

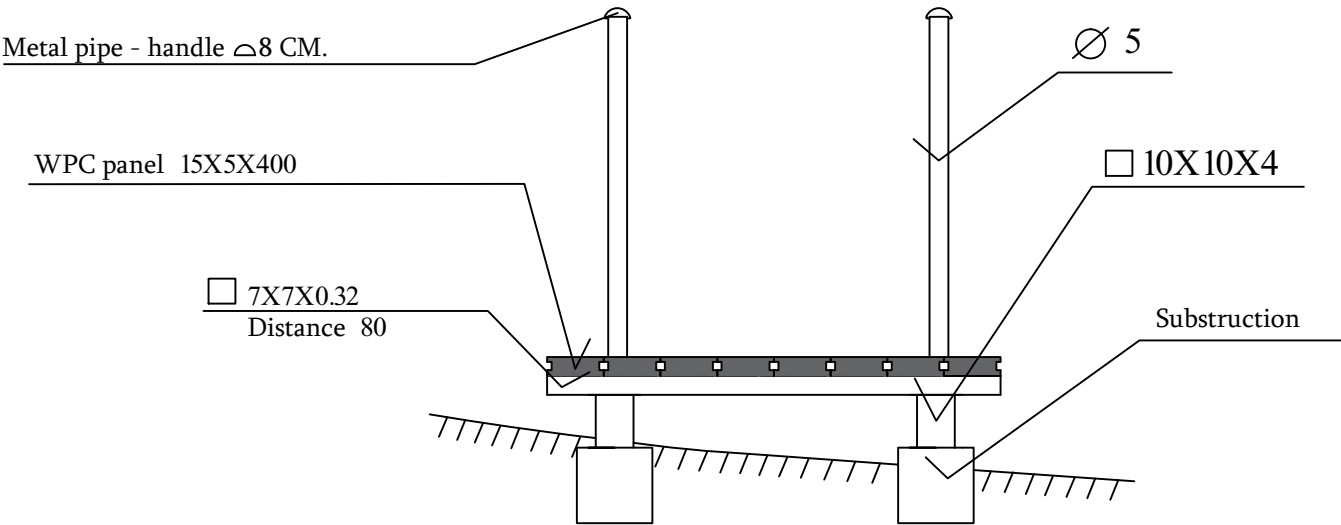
Nº	Profile	Size mm.	Length cm.	Amount	Total length	Weigh for 1m	Weight kg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		20X8X5.2	310	22	68.2	19.8	1350.4
2		88.9	2390	6	143.4	12.8	1835.5
3		48.3	80	545	436.0	5.34	2328.24
4		48.3	2390	12	286.8	5.34	1531.51
5		160X80X10	2390	11	262.9	14.4	3785.76
6		100X100X4	300	11	33.0	11.9	39.27
Total:							10870.68

Polycarbonate: 450 M2 1.6CM.
 Polycarbonate fixing bolt : 510 PC.
 Beton: 5.0 M3
 Metal sheet with anchor: 0.4X0.4X0.02 11 PC.
 Tin culverts: 25.0 M.
 Metal clip bolt: 0.9X0.9X0.75 M 430PC.
 Metal sheet: 0.2X0.2X0.15 M. 2CM. 44PC.

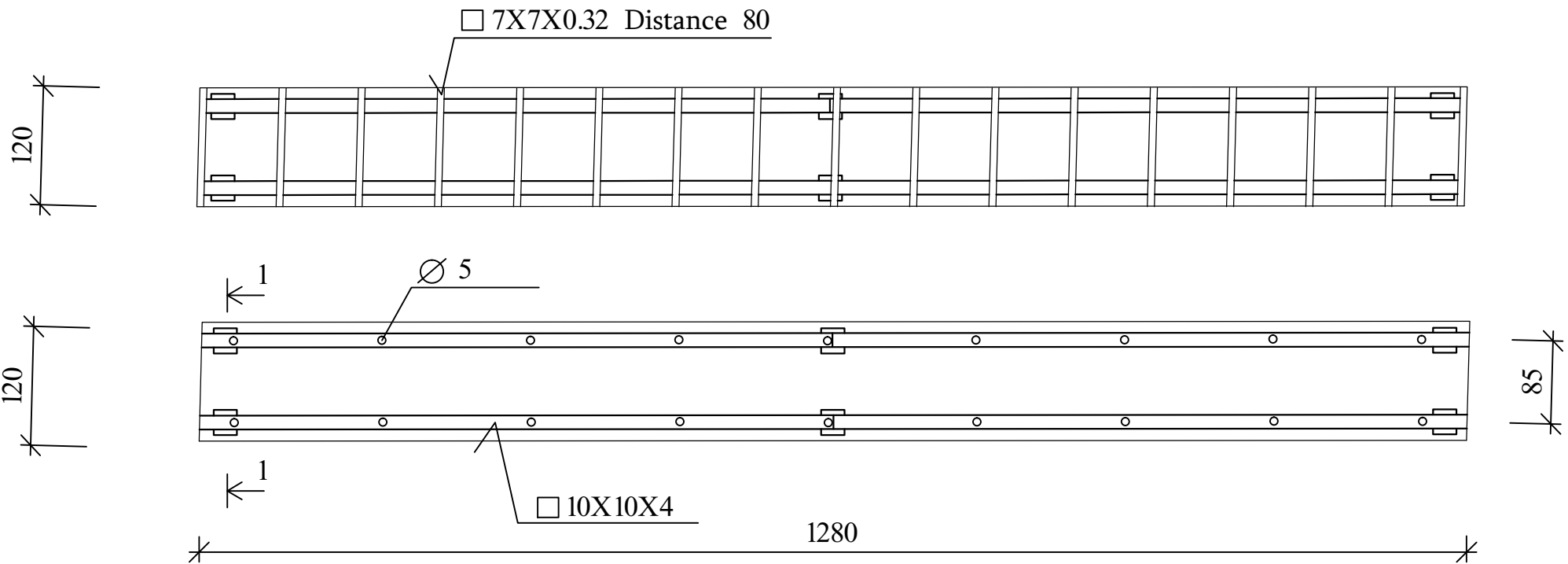
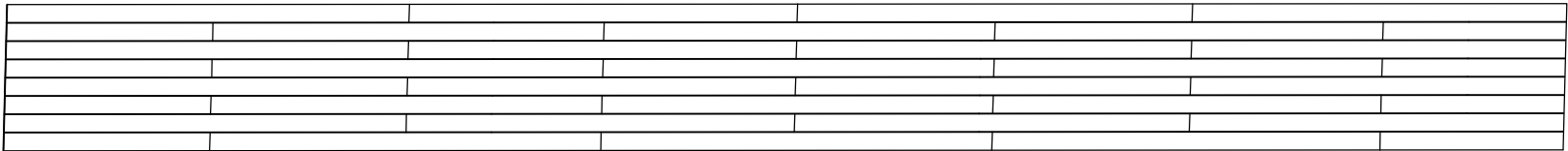
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Metal elements specifications	38

Arrangement of Ramp

Section 1-1



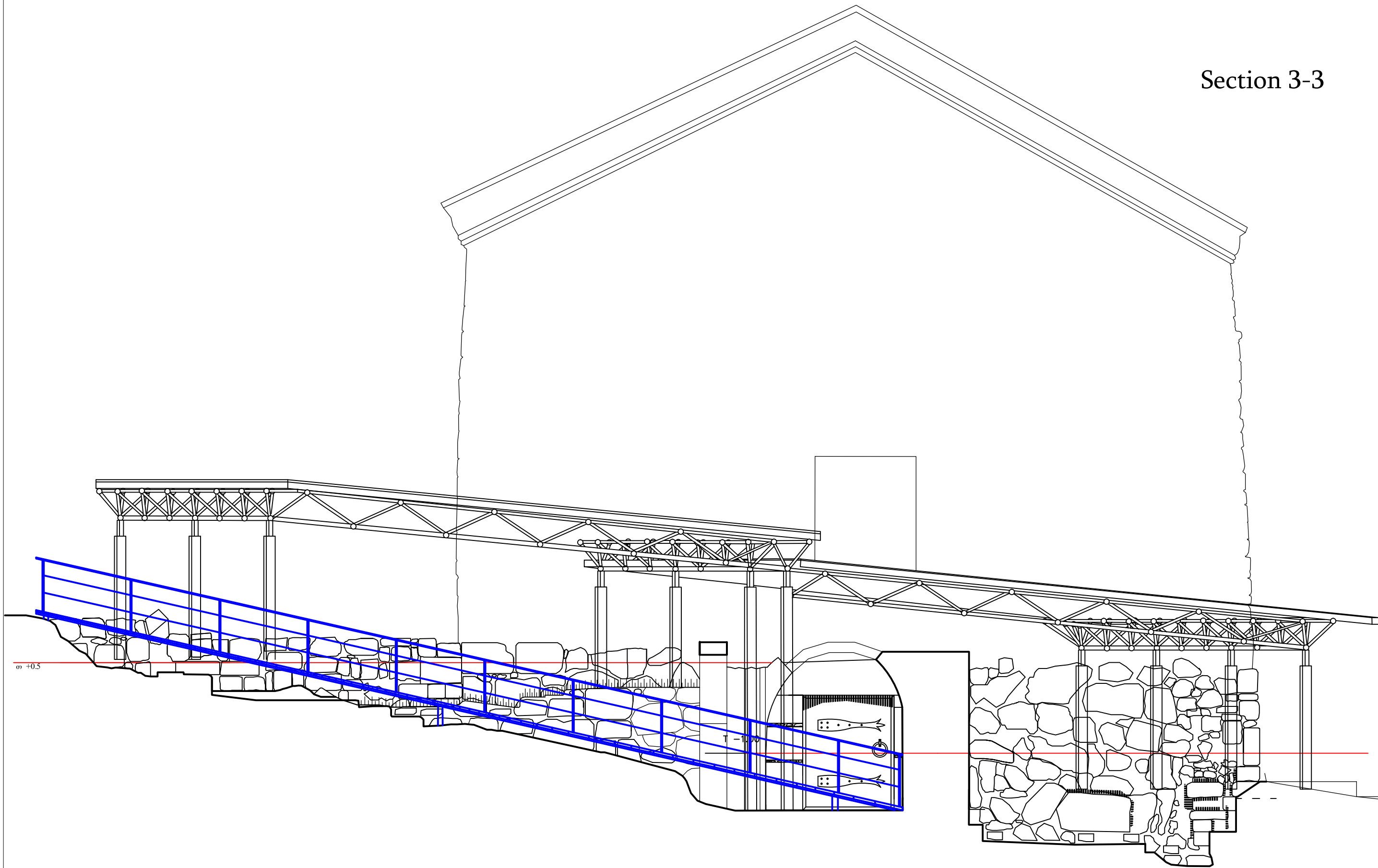
WPC panel plan

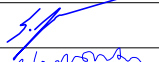

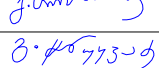
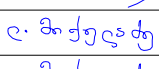
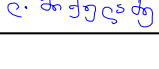



Metal sheet - 14X14X0.5 25.6 მ.
Metal pipe - handle - Ø5 L=18 მ. Ø 8 L=25.6 მ.
WPC panel - 16.0 მ² 15X5X400
Railing rope: 50მ.

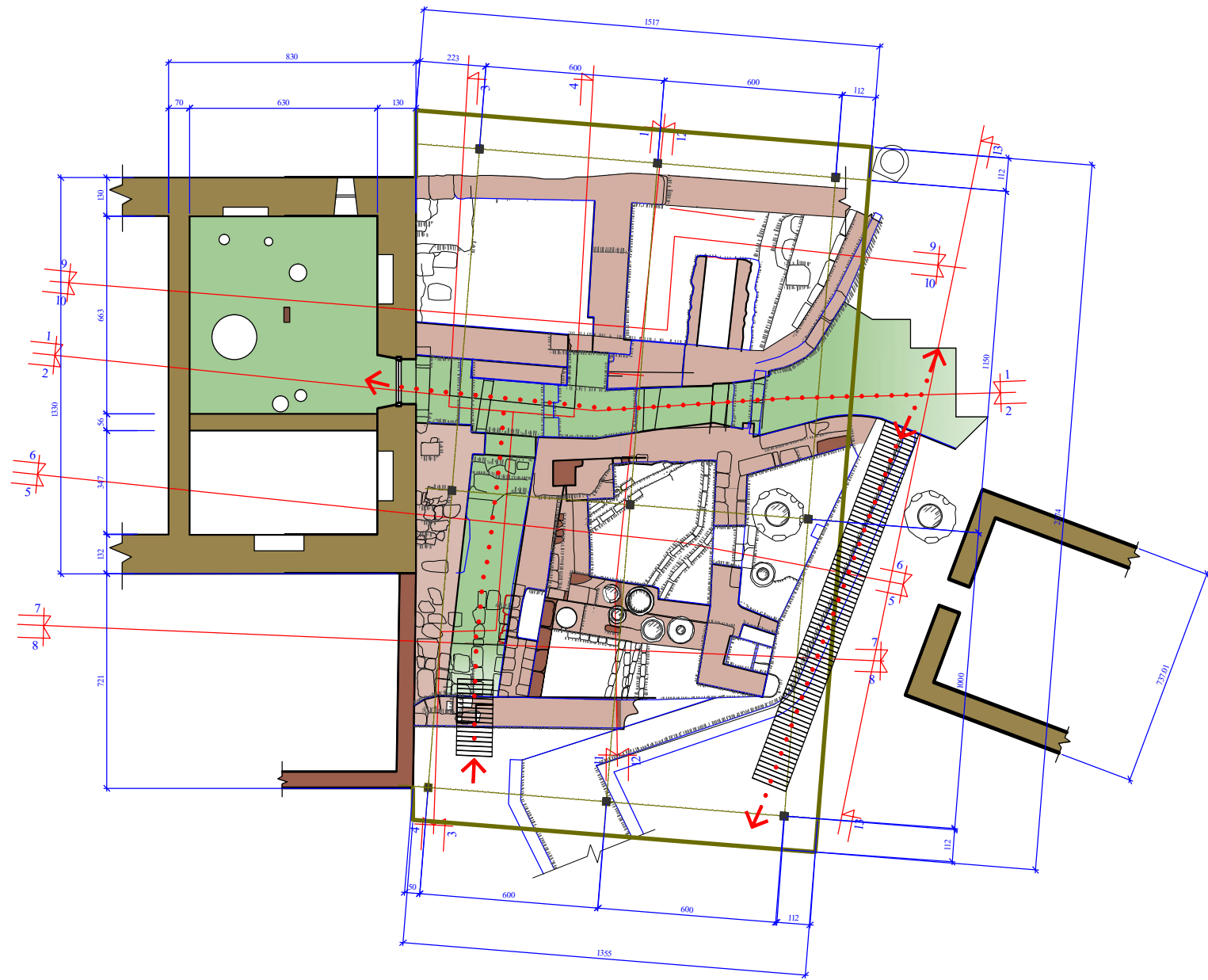
General manager	Kakha Trapaidze			Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Scheme of arrangement Ramp	39








Section 3-3



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze		Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building and correction of general plan	15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze		• Section 3-3	40

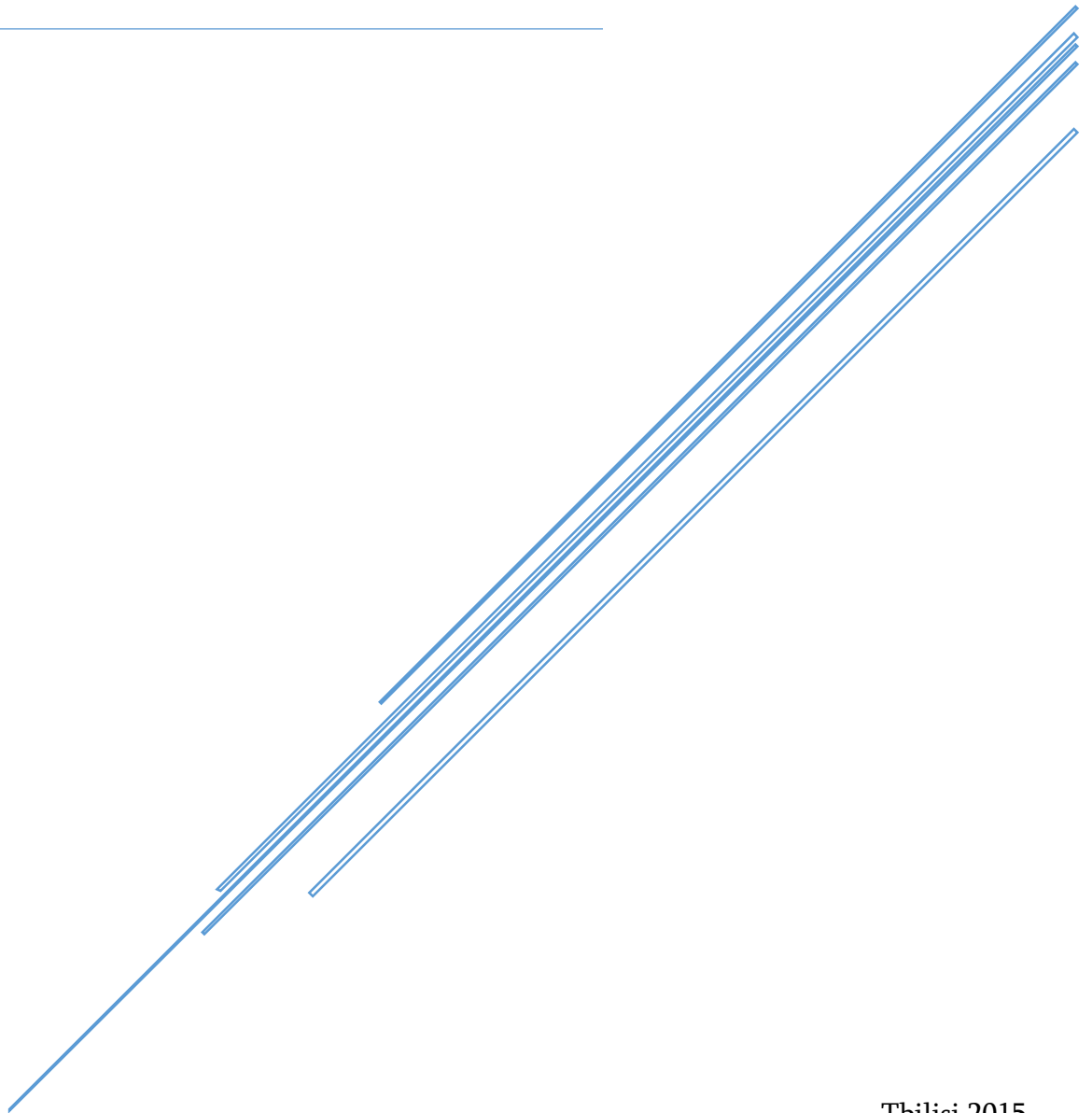
Exhibition space organization plan



General manager	Kakha Trapaidze		 NLPE Georgian Heritage	Constructional project
Main architect	Gia Sosanidze			Scale: 1:200
Main constructor	Gigla Chanukvadze			15.12.2015
Constructor	Lasha Mikeladze			
Performed by	Lasha Mikeladze			
• Exhibition space organization plan				41

Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Renders

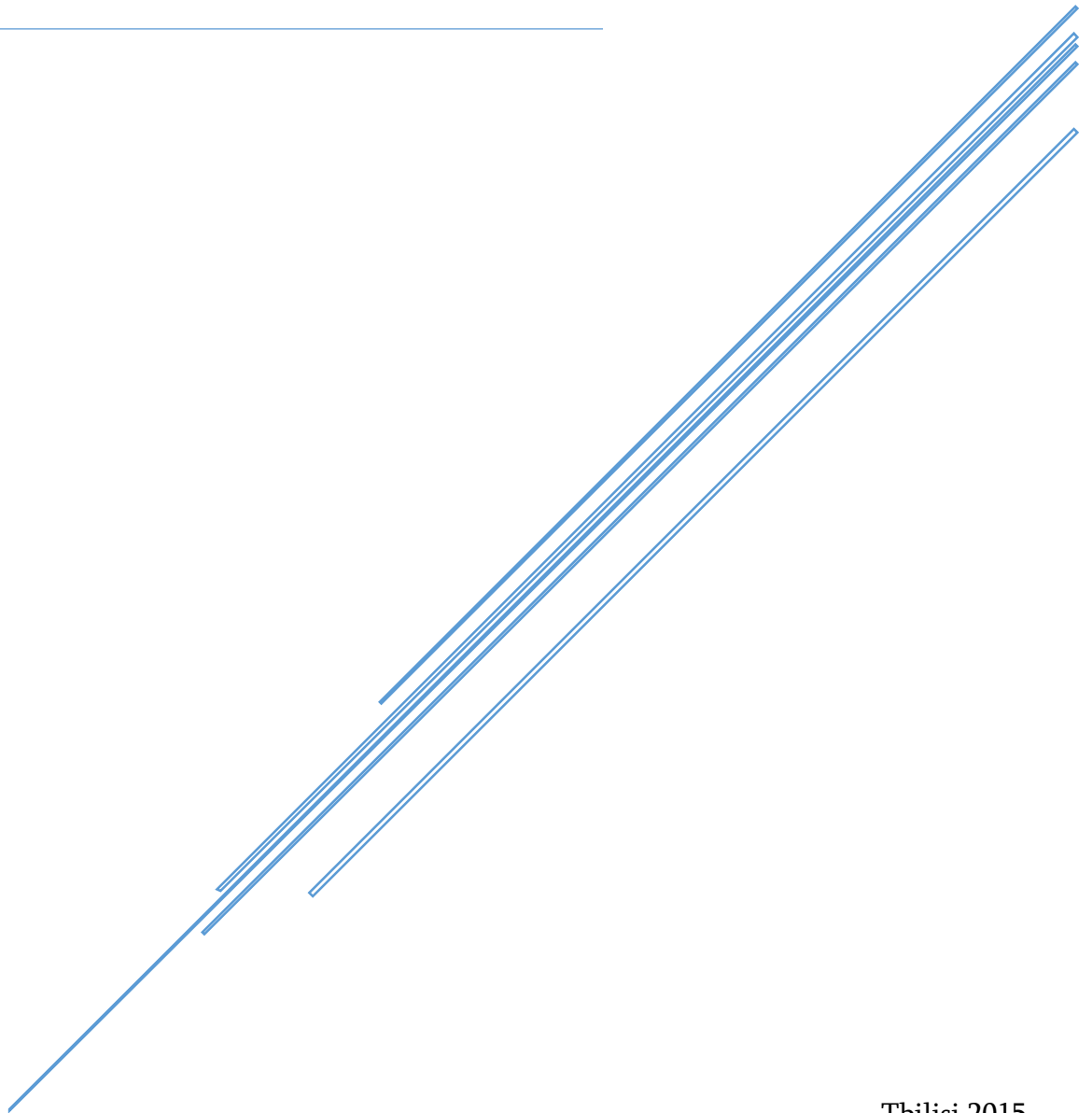


Tbilisi 2015



Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Examples



Tbilisi 2015





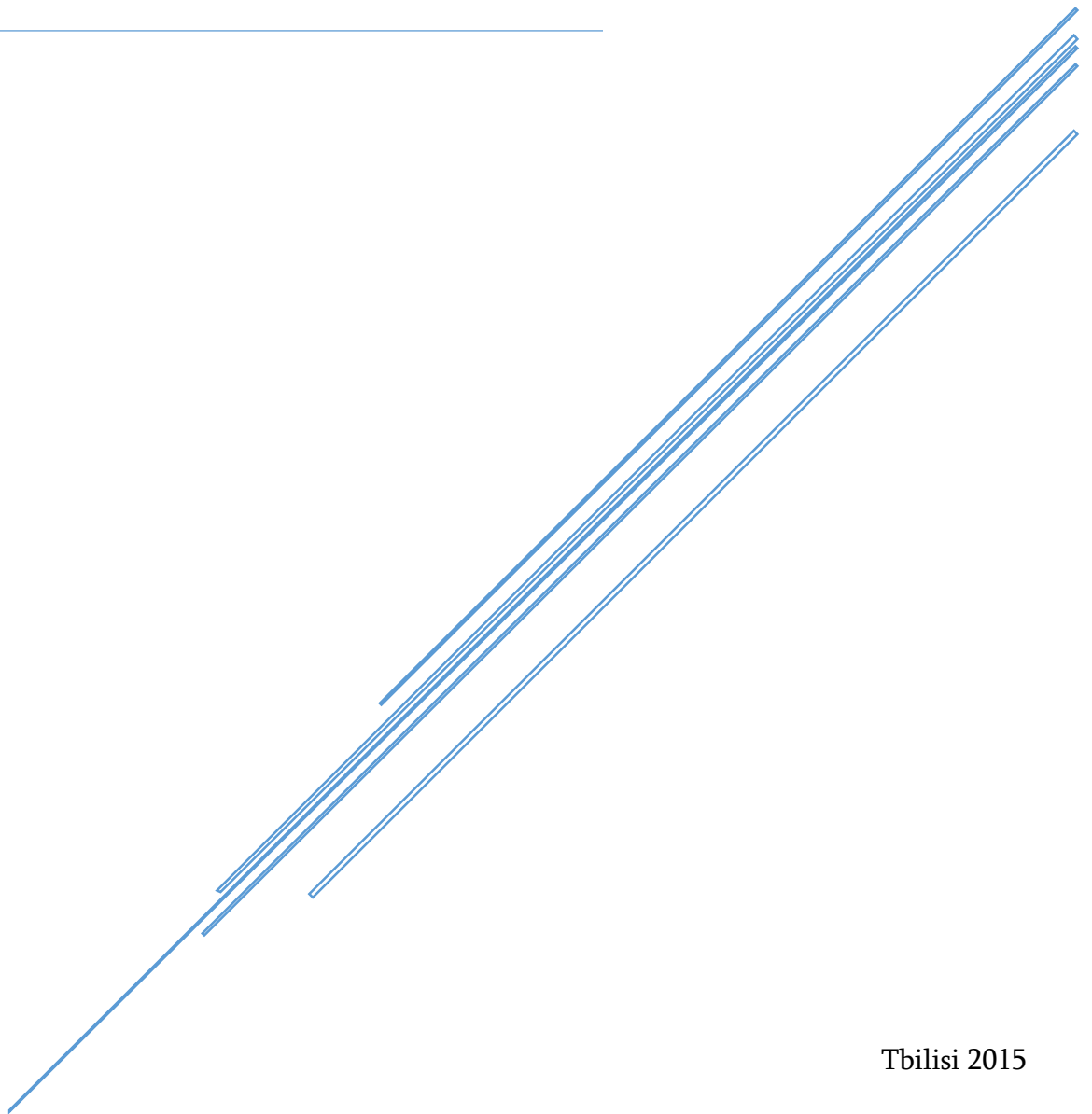






Gelaty Monastery, roofing of archeological
objects uncovered near the academy
building and correction of general plan

Calendar and schedules of works to be executed



Tbilisi 2015

Calendar and schedules of

	List of works	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Preparatory work																	
	<u>General plan</u>																	
2	Dismantling of the existing trails and reventing with stone pavement around the buildings																	
3	Earthworks near the south gate																	
4	recovery and arrangement of path, along east to south gate and make it with basalt surfase																	
5	arrangement of new paths																	
6	Cleaning the west slope of the refectory, known as academy of Gelati monastery complex, from building material remains, preparing the terraces and cultivation the vineyard																	
7	arrangement of glass track and protective shield for GanjaGate in east gate																	
8	Arrangement and installation of small architectural forms (Chairs, stone barriers, ramps, information banners, garbage bins)																	
	<u>Conservation part</u>																	
9	Conservation of archeological objects uncovered near the academy building (Injection, Conservation)																	
	<u>Arrangement of a new structural roof and infrastructure for archeological objects</u>																	
10	manufacture of structural roof in factory for archeological objects uncovered near the academy building																	
11	Installation of readymade structural roof																	
12	Arrangement of internal exposition infrastructure																	

Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage
Title 1
General Provisions

Chapter 1
General Provisions

The purpose of the Law, the scope of its application and the terms used therein.

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

The purpose of the present Law is to protect Georgia's cultural heritage and regulate legal relations arising in this field.

Article 2. Scope of Application of the Law

1. The present Law applies to the entire heritage on the territory of Georgia.
2. Georgia takes care of Georgian cultural heritage located abroad.
3. The procedures for the regulation of cultural heritage, the export and import of cultural heritage properties as well as for professional licensing are regulated under a separate legal act.

Article 3. Terms Used in the Law

The terms used in the present Law are defined in the following way:

- a) authenticity – originality of a site, its structural element, environment, context, function and/or feature, contemporaneity of their creation or formation;
- b) archaeological object – a remain, cultural stratum created by a human hand or as a result of human influence on nature, which bears a trace of human influence, and is partially or fully unearthed 100 or more years ago;
- c) archaeological works – scientific activity aimed at uncovering and study of archaeological objects; a full cycle of tracing, excavation, restoration-conservation and scientific study;
- d) archaeological exploration – determination of the presence of an archaeological object, its stratigraphy and chronology either visually or through test pits;
- e) archaeological diggings – earth and underwater excavation performed with the aim of uncovering or scientific study of archaeological objects;
- f) comprehensive inventory – unity of activities aimed at the disclosure of immovable properties of cultural heritage, and obtaining information on the properties and their environment;
- g) historical built-up area – built-up area, formed hundred or more years ago, which has a historical and cultural value;
- h) historically set environment - unity of artistic, architectural, spatial, landscape and socioeconomic contexts formed 100 or more years ago;
- i) cultural heritage monument (monument)
 - i.a) immovable or moveable cultural heritage property (moveable or immovable object defined under Georgia's Civil Code), which has been granted a monument status under the procedure prescribed by this law;

- i.b) complex monument/site – unity of cultural heritage objects physically, functionally, historically and territorially interconnected, which is topographically identifiable and which has been granted a monument status under the procedure prescribed by this law;
- j) cultural heritage protection zone (protection zone) – territory surrounding or/within the area of the location or influence of immovable cultural heritage properties, to which a special operation regime is applied and the purpose of which is to protect cultural heritage located therein from unfavourable impact;
- k) cultural heritage:
 - k.a) tangible – all architectural, artistic immovable or moveable properties, documental materials, as well as gardens, parks, objects of landscape architecture, historic settlements, historically set environment associated with the history, development, folklore, beliefs and traditions of the country, previous or current civilizations created as a result of human influence on nature and containing artistic, aesthetic, historical and memorial value;
 - k.b) intangible – traditions of orally transmitted lore and forms of expression, including a language as a carrier of material cultural heritage, performance art, customs, traditions, traditional art related knowledge and skills as well as instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural areas associated with them, which are recognized by the public, groups and in certain cases, by individuals, as part of their cultural heritage;
- l) cultural heritage protection – unity of legal, scientific-research, rehabilitation, informative and educational activities aimed at the preservation of cultural heritage in its diversity and ensuring its sustainable development;
- m) cultural property – any immovable or moveable item made through a creative process with any material and means, which has artistic, aesthetic, ethnological, archaeological, historical, religious, memorial, scientific, technical or technological value;
- n) cultural stratum – earth strata or water covered area (bed), which shows the influence of human habitation and activity
- o) urban fabric – unity of urban structures, including street networks, squares, gardens, buildings and structures, courtyards and public utilities;
- p) moveable fragment of an immovable monument – an essential part of a moveable monument in past or in present, which is separated from a monument is recognized as an object of separated protection under the present Law, or the separation of which, in the interests of a monument, is possible without damaging a monument;
- q) area of an immovable monument – a plot of land registered with an immovable monument under the legislation of Georgia, in the absence of such – the area taken up by an immovable monument;
- r) relocation of an immovable monument – changing the location of an immovable monument without changing its essential characteristics, through fragmenting a monument and its subsequent restoration in its original shape or its transfer in a different form;
- s) background buildings – an organic part of built-up area, which shapes the artistic and architectural context of monuments and contributes to the maintenance and presentation of the dominant role of monuments;
- t) re-cultivation – re-covering ground with earth layer upon completing archaeological work with the aim of the conservation of the site investigated or/and restoring it to its original shape;
- u) monument cleaning – removal of organic or non-organic cover, strata or additives accumulated naturally or as a result of human influence without causing any alteration of a monument (in the case of an immovable monument – also without removing the existing earth level);
- v) monument adaptation – making such alteration to the monument which are required by its rehabilitation or compatible change of function, which do not affect aesthetic, historical and other importance of a monument and are methodologically justified;

- w) monument conservation – a unity of measures implemented with the aim of preserving the monument in its current shape or preventing irrevocable alterations. Preventive conservation of a monument, entailing only urgent and temporary measure upon the rehabilitation of a monument, is also admissible. The methodology used in preventive conservation shall take into account the removal of the used material and facilities without damaging them;
- x) monument maintenance – a unity of measures aimed at the protection of a monument (in the case of an immovable monument – also including the area taken up by it) from damage and destruction and implemented as prescribed by the legislation of Georgia and the present Law in particular;
- y) monument restoration – restoration of damaged fragments to their original shape with surviving authentic material and elements and by means of technologies contemporary with the time of the building of a monument or by modern technologies;
- z) monument reconstruction – rebuilding, in their original shape, of entirely or partly destroyed or fragment monument or its fragment with new of old materials or their combination, supported by detailed scientific studies and precise sketches;
- aa) monument restoration – giving a monument the shape it had at the time of building through restoration or reconstruction (including by removing later additions);
- bb) monument status – legal state of a property, which requires the application of a regime prescribed by the legislation of Georgia to it;
- cc) monument demolition – alteration of a monument or its part, which causes the deterioration of a monument or affects its interpretation;
- dd) monument exploration – implementation of measures by using proper methodology, physical intervention or visual observation gaining information about a monument.

Title II

Registration, Protection and Management of Cultural Heritage

Chapter II

Cultural Heritage Protection System

Article 4. Cultural Heritage Protection Bodies

1. State protection of cultural heritage shall be exercised by the Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport of Georgia (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry), the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, local self-government entities, as well as state bodies, and legal entities of public and private law within the authority prescribed by the legislation of Georgia, and on the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and Autonomous Republic of Adjara – by respective bodies of Abkhazia and Adjara respectively.
2. State and local self-government bodies for cultural heritage protection shall exercise their authority as prescribed by article 7, article 8 and article 9 of the Constitutional Agreement between the State of Georgian and the Autocephalic Orthodox Church of Georgia.

Article 5. Competences of the Ministry in the field of Cultural Heritage

1. Within the competences prescribed by the legislation of Georgia, the Ministry shall:
 - a) ensure the supervision of cultural heritage protection, elaborate and implement state policy for cultural heritage protection and development;
 - b) develop and issue normative and independent legal acts in the field of cultural heritage protection;
 - c) lead and coordinate the uncovering, protection and promotion of cultural heritage on the territory of Georgia as well as regular inspection of its state;
 - d) ensure appraisal and state registration of uncovered cultural heritage and establish rules applicable to it;
 - e) supervise intervention and archaeological works on the monument and set up work acceptance committees;
 - f) ensure comprehensive inventory of historic areas, draft regulations for cultural heritage protection areas and the measures to be implemented therein and presents them for adoption to respective state bodies as established under the legislation of Georgia;
 - g) create a unified information system and database of cultural heritage;
 - h) develop and implement targeted and state programmes aimed at uncovering, protection and promotion of cultural heritage and exercises state procurement;
 - i) together with relevant bodies and as prescribed by the legislation of Georgia suspends all kinds of work that can endanger the cultural heritage;
 - j) cooperate with other state bodies, legal entities of public and private law to reveal and react to administrative violation in the field of cultural heritage and to prevent such violations, draws up protocols on respective administrative violations within its competence;
 - k) ensure documental recording (audio, video and written), preservation and protection of intangible cultural heritage;
 - l) ensure the protection of cultural heritage during military actions or state of emergency according to the international legislative norms;
 - m) exercise other functions as prescribed by the legislation of Georgia.
2. The Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry) is authorized to delegate the authority of issuing individual legal acts assigned to the competence of the Ministry under the present Law to its territorial body or a structural entity through a legal act.
3. The Minister shall be authorized to assign the authority of issuing acts determined in paragraph 2 of the present article through an administrative agreement to a legal entity of public law within the realm of management of the Ministry, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation of Georgia. The scope, the procedure of implementation and conditions of competences delegated to other administrative bodies in the field of cultural heritage protection shall be determined under a respective administrative agreement.
4. A consultative body – Cultural Heritage Protection Board (hereinafter to be referred to as the Board) is set up at the Ministry in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation of Georgia.
5. The Board shall be staffed with experts of the field and public figures. The procedure of operation and the competence of the board shall be defined by the decree of the board to be adopted by the Minister.
6. The Board shall consider:
 - a) granting and removal of a monument status, as well as the definition and alteration of a monument category;

- b) scientific and methodological aspects of work planned for a monument and other cultural heritage properties;
 - c) draft urban planning documents required by the legislation of Georgia, as well as granting to and removal of a status from historic settlements;
 - d) establishing cultural heritage protection zones and issuance of administrative and legal acts within the competence of the Ministry;
 - e) issues relating to the presentation of monuments for their inscription on the World Heritage List established under the 1972 Convention on the Preservation of World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
 - f) state projects and programmes to be implemented in the field of cultural heritage;
 - g) other issues assigned to the Board's competence under its own decree.
7. The decisions adopted by the Board have a power of recommendation to be considered by the Minister.

Article 6. Competence of the Ministry of Justice in the field of Cultural Heritage Protection

- 1. Within the competence prescribed by the legislation of Georgia, the Ministry of Justice (the legal entity under public law – the Georgian National Archives under its management):
 - a) ensures uncovering and description of documents containing information concerning cultural heritage and related issues preserved in the National Archives Fund as prescribed under the present Law and Georgia's Law on National Archival Fund and National Archives, is responsible for their maintenance and ensures their rehabilitation;
 - b) provides the Ministry with information on uncovered cultural heritage and other information concerning cultural heritage;
 - c) cooperates with other state bodies, legal entities of public and private law within its competence.
- 2. Other functions of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia and other bodies under its management are defined under Georgia's Law on National Archival Fund and National Archives and other legal acts.

Article 7. Competences of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Adjara in the Field of Cultural Heritage Protection

Within the competence prescribed under the legislation of Georgia and delegated by the Ministry respective bodies of the autonomous republic of Abkhazia and Adjara:

- a) ensure the uncovering and description of cultural heritage on their territory and regular observation of its shape, ensure its monitoring, investigation and rehabilitation in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the present Law;
- b) provide the Ministry with information on the discovery, uncovering of cultural heritage and its state of preservation;
- c) with the aim of providing information and technical support in the field of cultural heritage cooperate with the Ministry, other state bodies and legal entities of public and private law;
- d) exercise other activities in the field of cultural heritage prescribed by the legislation of Georgia.

Article 8. Museum-Reserve

1. A museum-reserve is a legal entity of public law, which is founded through a Presidential decree and the mediation of the Ministry. State-owned monuments, as well as archaeological objects and other properties shall be transferred fully or partially to a museum-reserve in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation of Georgia. State control of a museum-reserve is exercised by the Ministry.
2. The purpose of a museum-reserve is to preserve, exhibit, promote and study immovable and moveable properties/objects of cultural heritage in the full or partial ownership of the state.
3. Under the decree of the President of Georgia, a scope of operation may be assigned for a museum-reserve, within which it shall exercise regular inspection and study of monuments and other cultural heritage properties.
4. Other issues pertaining to the operation of a museum-reserve shall be determined under the legislation of Georgia, including by this law and a decree of a museum-reserve.
5. The following are the varieties of a museum-reserve:
 - a) architectural;
 - b) archaeological (archaeological park)
 - c) ethnographic;
 - d) historical.
6. A museum-reserve may be complex – and include elements of several varieties indicated in paragraph 5.

Article 9. Rights and Obligations of Individual and Legal Entities in the Field of Cultural Heritage Protection

1. Individuals and legal entities are obliged to:
 - a) protect and take care of cultural heritage;
 - b) immediately inform the Ministry and other respective state bodies on the instances of the discovery, uncovering of cultural heritage and any circumstances endangering cultural heritage;
 - c) support a museum-reserve in the inspection of the cultural heritage in their ownership of possession on the territory of a museum-reserve;
2. Other Rights and Obligation of Individuals and Legal Entities shall be governed by the legislation of Georgia.

Chapter III

Primary (Temporary) Protection Regime Applied to Uncovered or Discovered Cultural Heritage

1. If an individual or a legal entity uncovers or discovers cultural heritage, or makes substantiated assumptions about it, within the intervention period, the continuation of which may damage, destroy or endanger it, is obliged to immediately cease the activity and not later than within 7 days inform the Ministry on the uncovering or discovery of cultural heritage or the substantiated assumption about it and ceasing of activities in written.
2. The Ministry is obliged to check not later within 2 weeks from the date of receiving the information the fact of uncovering (discovery) of cultural heritage

- and inform the interested person on the result in written. In the event of missing the deadline by the Ministry, the person is authorised to continue suspended work.
3. In the event of substantiated grounds, the Minister shall ensure state registration of uncovered (discovered) cultural heritage in accordance with the procedure prescribed by this Law, on which the Ministry shall immediately inform the interested person as well as local self-governing bodies.
 4. If cultural heritage is uncovered through archaeological works, the timeframe of administrative proceedings prescribed under paragraph 2 of this article shall be counted from the date of the completion of works authorised by a respective permit.
 5. The principles and procedures prescribed by article 22, article 23 and article 25 shall apply to registered and protected cultural heritage in Georgia's state museums and museum-reserves.

Chapter IV

Types and Conditions of Archaeological Works

Article 11. Types of Archaeological Works

Only works determined under the present Law shall be conducted on an archaeological object. The following are the types of archaeological works:

- a) field archaeological works – search for an archaeological object, application of exploration trenches, excavation, recording, primary identification expert examination and conservation;
- b) laboratory archaeological works – scientific description, restoration, conservation, photo and graphical recording, multidisciplinary study, historical interpretation and preparagraphption for publishing of an archaeological find.

Article 12. Conditions for Conducting Archaeological Excavations

1. With the aim of in-situ preservation of archaeological heritage and allowing its study by future generations with more advanced technologies, excavation of an archaeological object shall be permitted only if it is necessary for solving scientific issues and if archaeological heritage is threatened with damage or destruction resulting from construction, agricultural, industrial and other kinds of activities or under natural processes.
2. Upon the completion of archaeological works it is inadmissible to leave the unearthed archaeological object and archaeological find without conservation and re-cultivation, while archaeological objects and archaeological material uncovered during execution of works shall be duly protected by the entity implementing works (respective permit-holder) from damage, destruction and loss, as well as from external conditions and other undesirable influence.
3. If in the progress of archaeological works, an item (items) of high material value is (are) uncovered, and if due to methodological, climatic, technical or other circumstances it is impossible to ensure its (their) urgent recovery and transportation to a safe place, an implementer of works shall immediately apply to the respective territorial unit of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Georgia, This body shall be responsible for the protection of an item (items) and its (their) transportation to a safe place.

4. A moveable archaeological find must commonly be stored in the nearest museum-reserve, museum or other respective scientific institution.

Article 13. Dismantling of an Immoveable Archaeological Object

The dismantling of an archaeological object shall be possible only with the consent of the Ministry if the site is excavated and fully studied and there is no sufficient grounds for granting it with a monument status.

Article 14. Necessary Conditions for Implementing Large-Scale Land Development /Excavation

1. The decision on open-cast mining and mining operations, as well as those on the construction of object of special importance shall be adopted by the body prescribed by the legislation of Georgia on the basis of a positive opinion of the Ministry.
2. The grounds for the report defined in paragraph 1 of this article is archaeological study, the implementation of which shall be ensured by a person interested in land development.
3. A person interested in land development shall present to the Ministry documentation on the archaeological study if the area. Study shall entail the following:
 - a) historical, bibliographical and archival studies – tracing and analysis of museum and archival material (historical maps and master plans, historical cadastre and structure plans), historical and bibliographical research provided with references to respective sources, obtaining of photographs, space and aerial photography, decoding, analysis of the reference of the state of preservation recorded on photographs with archival material;
 - b) field research and preliminary chamber studies: a layout of trial pits and drawings (scale 1:25, 1:20) indicating stratigraphy.
4. In the event of uncovering an archaeological object on the research area, the conclusive section of the archaeological study shall include:
 - a) comprehensive field study of archaeological strata and objects on the research area by using contemporary methodology, plotting of the area assigned for excavation, a layout plan of archaeological objects uncovered in the course of archaeological study and sketches of separate objects, stratigraphic sections of uncovered buildings and cultural strata, a report on the findings of field archaeological study, definition of the essence and dating of revealed archaeological strata and objects, their photo and graphical recording, analysis of the material obtained as a result of study and elaboration of conclusions, drawing up a text, preparation of illustrations;
 - b) the recommendations resulting from archaeological study on the conservation of objects uncovered and building planning of design area.

Chapter V

Registration, Classification of Cultural Heritage and Granting or Canceling a Status

Article 15. Granting a Status of Cultural Heritage Monument to a Property

1. The grounds for granting a status of a cultural heritage monument to a property is its historical or cultural value, related to its age, uniqueness or authenticity.
2. In the event of the presence of the grounds indicated in paragraph 1 of this article, a monument status may also be granted to a unity of physically, functionally, historically or geographically interrelated cultural heritage properties, which is a topographically identifiable entity. In such case, procedures prescribed under the present Law for moveable and immoveable monuments shall apply to its moveable and immoveable parts.
3. A property shall be granted a cultural heritage monument status through the recommendation of the Board and on the basis of an individual administrative legal act issued by the Minister.
4. In the event of the failure of comprehensive identification of the essence of the property, and if the data related to its historical or cultural value requires further verification, the Minister still shall be authorized to enter the property in the register of cultural heritage properties. From the moment of the inscription, the legal regime established under Chapter VI and Chapter IX of the present Law shall apply to it.
5. A property can be entered in the register of cultural heritage properties for the period of 6 months. The period can be extended only once, by maximum 6 months.
6. With the aim of adopting a decision on granting a monument status to a property entered into cultural heritage register maintained by the Ministry, and for making a conclusion for the identification of its type, significant, state of preservation, historical or cultural value and category, the Ministry shall present data on the property to the Board.
7. If respective studies reveal that there is no grounds established by this Law for granting a monument status to a property inscribed on the cultural heritage register, on the basis of the conclusions of the Board the Minister is authorized to remove the property from the cultural heritage register before the deadline established by paragraph 5 of this article.
8. Minister's legal act on the inscription or removal from the cultural heritage register of a property, and on granting or cancelling a monument status of a property shall enter into force from the moment of its publication according to the legislation of Georgia.
9. The data on granting or cancelling a monument status of a cultural heritage property shall be reflected in the State Register of Monuments and the Ministry's website within a month from the enactment of a respective legal act.

Article 16. State Registration and Registration Certificates of Cultural Heritage Properties

1. A State Register of Monuments, List of Cultural Heritage Properties, a registration card and a certificate are created for the registration and identification of immoveable and moveable properties. A list of intangible cultural heritage properties and state register are created for the registration and identification of intangible cultural heritage properties.
2. The State Register of Monuments and the List of Cultural Heritage Properties shall be maintained by the Ministry.
3. A registration card serves as an annex to a legal act of the Minister on granting a monument status to a property or inscription of a property on the list of cultural heritage objects and a document comprising general information essential for the identification of a property inscribed on the list of cultural heritage properties.
4. After the inscription on the State register of cultural heritage properties, the Ministry is authorized to draw up a monument certificate. A monument certificate is a document

- adopted by Minister's legal act, which contains scientific and research information on the monument.
5. Registration documents shall be updated to reflect newly obtained evidence and change of circumstances.
 6. The forms of registration documents and the rules of their completion shall be defined under the Minister's normative act.

Article 17. Canceling a Status of Monument

Cancelling a status of a monument is possible only on the basis of a respective conclusion of the Board and if it has devastated or damaged to such a degree that has lost its historical or cultural value, the restoration of which is unfeasible, or, judging by scientific (methodological) criteria has lost features due to which it had been granted a monument status.

Article 18. Monument Category

1. Immoveable monuments are granted the category of national significance by the President of Georgia on the basis of the proposal submitted by the Ministry, if it has particular artistic or aesthetic value or is related to key historical events, person, stages of national development and outstanding national values.
2. An immoveable monument of national significance shall be presented for the inscription on World Monuments List on the basis of the proposal submitted by the Minister.

Article 19. Classification of Monuments

1. Monuments are classified into types according to their typology, historical, cultural, artistic, aesthetic, memorial, spiritual, scientific and other values.
2. The following are monument types:
 - a) archaeological;
 - b) architectural;
 - c) engineering;
 - d) urban;
 - e) parking/gardening art and landscape architecture;
 - f) palaeographical;
 - g) monumental fine arts;
 - h) memorial;
 - i) ethnographic;
 - j) fine arts;
 - k) documental.
3. Monument type shall be defined against scientific criteria established in the respective field.

Article 20. Marking of Immoveable Monuments

An immoveable monument shall be marked with a plate, the form and the procedure of use of which shall be defined by Minister's decree.

Article 21. Consideration of Immoveable Monuments in Land Cadastre and Urban Planning Documentation

Consideration of immoveable monuments and their areas in land cadastre and other urban planning documents prescribed by the legislation of Georgia shall be mandatory.

Chapter VI Monument Protection

Article 22. Main Principle of Monument Protection

The main principle of monument protection lies in the preservation of those features and characteristics, and in the case of immoveable monuments – of the environment, which determines its (their) historical, cultural, memorial, ethnological, artistic, aesthetic, scientific and other values.

Article 23. Compatible Use of a Monument

Compatible is such use of a monument which does not damage or endanger it, does not diminish its cultural or historical value and does not cause the change of its authentic elements, and does not deteriorate its interpretation.

Article 24. Prohibition of Unauthorized Work on a Monument

Implementation of any work without a respective permit prescribed by the legislation of Georgia, including the present Law is prohibited.

Article 25. Types and Kinds of Monument Intervention Works

1. Monument intervention works are divided into the following types:
 - a) research work – scientific, explorative and practical works carried out with a view to obtaining information on a monument, including its state of preservation, damages and causes of the latter, development of recommendations on rehabilitation measures.
 - b) rehabilitation works – unity of works implemented with a view to improving the shape of a monument in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia, including the present Law.
2. Following types of works can be implemented on an immoveable monuments for its study or rehabilitation:
 - a) exploration;
 - b) cleaning;
 - c) conservation;
 - d) restoration;
 - e) reconstruction;
 - f) adaptation.
3. Following types of works can be implemented on a moveable monument for its study or rehabilitation:
 - a) exploration;
 - b) cleaning;
 - c) conservation;
 - d) restoration.
4. Archaeological works can also be conducted on an archaeological monument or an unearthed fragment of a different kind of monument.

5. Conservation, cleaning and restoration works prescribed by the present Law for monuments can also be conducted on an archaeological monument within the scope of archaeological works.
6. Restoration of lost forms, fragments and elements of a monument is possible only within the scope of monument restoration or reconstruction, on the basis of design documentation supported by precise scientific data.
7. The property entered on the list of cultural heritage properties may be subject only to exploratory, cleaning, archaeological and preventive conservation work with a view to ensuring perfect expert examination of the property and preventing damage or destruction of elements of historical or cultural significance not revealed for the moment given.
8. Methodology and procedure of the implementation of works on the monument shall be established under a normative act of the Minister.

Article 26. Monument dismantling, alternation, displacement and fragmentation

1. Dismantling of an immoveable monument or its part is admissible only within the scope of work (rehabilitation) permitted under the present Law and on condition of restoring a monument if it is essential for monument interests and if the current condition of a monument endangers human life or health and there is no possibility to prevent the danger.
2. Alteration of an immoveable monument is admissible only in the interests of a monument unless it causes the damage of a monument or reduction of its historical and cultural value.
3. Displacement of an immoveable monument or its part is admissible only:
 - a) when a monument faces a danger of irrevocable damage or destruction due to the impact of *force majeure*;
 - b) when a monument is under excess public scrutiny, except monument of national significance;
4. Displacement of an immoveable monument is admissible only to the settings best adapted to the original settings, through its reconstruction with authentic material and on condition of restoration to the original appearance.
5. An immoveable monument shall retain its status during and after its replacement.
6. Alternation or fragmentation of a monument is prohibited unless it is essential for the preservation or rehabilitation of a monument.

Article 27. Site Conservation Plan

1. With a view to ensuring the protection of a site, regulation of its rehabilitation, and use and development of a monument, the Ministry is obliged to elaborate a site conservation plan (hereinafter referred to as Conservation Plan), which serves as a unified guiding document in monument rehabilitation and development.
2. Conservation Plan is a Minister's normative act that includes scientific, methodological and practical instructions in respect with the works required by a monument, defines a list and the scope of acceptable or recommended works, establishes major regulations for monument study, rehabilitation and development, individual procedures for its maintenance and use.
3. Consideration of the requirements set out in a conservation plan are mandatory when adopting legal acts relating to a monument.

Article 28. Rights and Responsibilities of a Monument Owner (legal user)

1. A monument owner (legal user) is obliged to:
 - a) in accordance with the form adopted by the Ministry, within a month from the date of receiving a notice submit to the Ministry information on the current condition of a monument and sign an agreement with the Ministry on monument maintenance, which will secure the protection of a monument from damage and destruction and preservation of a monument's historical and cultural value;
 - b) immediately inform the Ministry and a local self-governing body on the condition of a monument, its storing conditions or change of settings;
 - c) assist respective competent bodies and specialists in monument inspection and studying its condition, present information available to him/her on a monument on their request unless it is a state or commercial secret or other kind of secret established by the present Law;
 - d) prevent any unlawful influence on a monument, including alteration, fragmentation, dismantling or addition of a monument or its fragments;
 - e) in the event of monument alienation, give prior notice to the Ministry and inform a monument buyer in advance on the status of a monument;
 - f) ensure public access to a monument in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation of Georgia;
 - g) exercise other duties established by the legislation of Georgia.
2. Monument owner (legal user) is authorized to:
 - a) use a monument in accordance with the requirement of the present Law and gain income;
 - b) enjoy tax and other concessions established by the legislation of Georgia;
 - c) request scientific, methodological and legal consultation from state bodies for cultural heritage protection without remuneration in regard with a monument in his/her ownership (possession/use).

Article 29. Procedure for the Study and Inspection of a Monument (Property) and Conditions of Its Implementation without the Consent of an Owner (Legal User)

1. A list of monuments with excess public interest as well the procedure of public access to such monuments by an owner (legal user) is established under a decree of the President of Georgia. The procedure of public access to the monuments covered by article 7, article 8 and article 9 of the Concordat between the State of Georgia and the Georgian Autocephalous Orthodox Church shall be established through the prior consent of its owner (legal user); in the event of a conflict, religious rights shall preside over the right of public access to monuments.
2. In the event of justified necessity of the inspection of the monument (property) or of the justified assumption that the property is part of cultural heritage and the monument (property) owner (legal user) impedes competent authorities in conducting expert examination and research, as well as if the monument owner (legal user) violates the procedures established under the legislation of Georgia for the monument (property) inspection and public access, the access to the monument (property) of a state body for cultural heritage protection is possible without the consent of the owner (legal user) on the basis of a court ruling.
3. The responsibility for the violation of the procedure of the inspection of and access to a monument is determined under the legislation of Georgia.

Article 30. Responsibility of Monument Owner (Legal User)

1. The Ministry issues a written warning to the monument owner (legal user) thus defining the measures to be taken for the monument maintenance, the conditions for the implementation of specific activities and the reasonable timeframe for their realization if the monument owner (legal user):
 - a) violates the terms of the agreement on the monument maintenance concluded with the Ministry;
 - b) violates the terms of a permit issued by the Ministry or implements any kind of works without a permit required by this Law;
2. The union of owners (legal users) of an apartment or non-residential premises of a house granted with a monument status is considered as a condominium under the Civil Code of Georgia. The warning envisaged under paragraph 1 of this article is given to a respective condominium and the responsibility for its ignorance lies with the condominium according to the legislation of Georgia.
3. Upon the expiration of the timeframe indicated in paragraph 1 of this article the violator shall be required to pay a fine in the event of the non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of the conditions indicated in the permit.
4. In the event of the non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of the conditions indicated in the warning by the monument owner (legal user) within 6 months from paying the fine the monument owner (legal user) shall pay the fine three times as much as the original fine every six months.
5. If the monument owner (legal user) fails to fulfill the conditions established by the Ministry and the monument requires immediate intervention, also if the monument owner (legal user) cannot be established or traced, the Ministry is authorized, without the consent of the owner (legal user) to conduct rehabilitation work at the monument itself or by involving third parties. In the event of the presence of these circumstances, the decision on conducting works without the consent of the monument owner (legal user) shall be taken only by the court.
6. While exercising the competences granted with paragraph 5 of this article, the expenditures incurred for the immediate rehabilitation of a monument by the state structures of the Ministry or by a contractor identified by them, which are caused by the violation of the conditions of a maintenance agreement concluded with the Ministry shall be borne by the monument owner (legal user).
7. If the monument owner (legal user) fails to voluntarily cover the costs of rehabilitation work, the Ministry is authorized to apply to the court with a request that the costs identified in paragraph 5 of this article be covered by the monument owner (legal user).
8. This article and article 32 of this law shall not apply to the properties covered under paragraph 1 of article 7 of the Concordat between the Georgian State and the Georgian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Article 31. Responsibility for the Damage and Destruction of the Monument

Such deliberate action on a monument that causes its irrevocable damage or destruction will result in the criminal responsibility of a person according to the legislation of Georgia.

Chapter VII

Property Right on Cultural Heritage Properties

Article 32. Alienation of state-owned cultural heritage or its transfer with a right of its possession and use

1. The alienation, as well as transfer with a rights of possession and use of a state-owned monument, cultural property, and a parcel of land located within the borders of an archaeological protection zone shall be possible with the consent of the Ministry and on condition of their maintenance determined by the Ministry in advance as prescribed by the legislation of Georgia.
2. The alienation of state-owned monument inscribed on the World Monument List is prohibited. The transfer of such monument in use shall be admissible only with the right of possession and use and on condition of its maintenance and protection.
3. The alienation of a national archival document (moveable monument) owned by the state or a local self-governing body is prohibited.
4. The exception to the procedure prescribed by paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this article are the housing stock, as well as non-living area in residential buildings and structures.

Article 33. Arising of Property Right on Moveable Archaeological Objects

1. A moveable archaeological objects discovered during archaeological diggings conducted during authorized diggings, as well as during unauthorized diggings shall be the property of the state.
2. The issues relating to the property rights of archaeological objects discovered during activities other than those envisaged by paragraph 1 of this article (accidental discovery) shall be regulated in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Civil Code of Georgia.
3. In the event of an accidental discovery, a discoverer is obliged to immediately notify the Ministry as prescribed by Chapter III of this Law.
4. The state has a right of pre-emption of archaeological objects.

Chapter VIII

Cultural Heritage Protection Zones and Regimes Applied to them

Article 34. Structure of Cultural Heritage Zones and the Procedure of their Establishment

1. The structure of cultural heritage protection zones is comprised of an individual protection zone of a monument and general protection zones.
2. An individual protection zone of a monument contains the following areas:
 - a) physical protection area of a monument;
 - b) visual protection area of a monument.
3. General protection zones:
 - a) historical built-up area protection zone;
 - b) built-up area regulation zone;
 - c) historical landscape protection zone;
 - d) archaeological protection zone.
4. An individual protection zone of a monument shall be established automatically from the moment of granting an immovable cultural heritage property with a monument status. In the event of justified necessity, an individual protection zone of a monument or its comprising area can be expanded through a Minister's order. In the case of a structure

covered by Concordat between the State of Georgia and the Georgian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, a Minister's order on the expansion of an individual protection zone of a monument or its comprising area shall be agreed with the Apostolic Autocephalic Orthodox Church of Georgia.

5. General protection zones shall be established in agreement with local self-governing bodies, on the basis of the Minister's application, under the decree of the Government of Georgia.
6. The decree of the Government of Georgia on the establishment of a general protection zone, also a Minister's order on establishing or expanding an individual protection zone of a monument shall be published in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the General Administrative Code of Georgia.
7. One area may become part of several protection zones, among which there can be only one general protection zone.
8. If one area becomes part of several protection zones, prohibiting norm of protection zone regimes will be applied in each specific case.
9. The methodology of determining protection zones, the procedures of drawing up respective graphical and textual materials shall be established through the decree of the Government of Georgia.

Article 35. Goals and Objectives of Establishing Protection Zones

1. The establishment of protection zones has the following goals: protection of cultural heritage, including monuments, urban fabric and isolated buildings and structures of cultural value, historical built-up area, a network of streets, planning structure, historical landscape and archaeological objects located therein from undesirable impact; preservation of natural, historical, aesthetic and ecological environment within its borders, its authentic elements, historically set views and panoramas, as well as socio-economic and cultural context, which will facilitate the protection and sustainable development of a monument and its environment and preservation of the role of a monument as a testimony of past.
2. The activities to be conducted within the protection zones shall envisage the preservation of favourable geological and hydro-geological conditions, and meet sanitation, seismic and fire-prevention standards, and prevent undesirable impact on monuments and historically set environment. When implementing the mentioned activities in this sphere standards and regulations established by international law and legislation of Georgia shall be maintained.
3. The installation of large-scale billboards, electric and telephone pylons, televisions aerials and other large-scale superstructure engineering and technological equipment in the space of active visual interpretation of monuments in protected zones shall be prohibited.
4. The construction of such industrial, transportation, storing and other sites which contain fire threat and produces great shipping and transport waves, pollutes air and water basins shall be prohibited.
5. Public space landscaping facilities shall be planned so as to ensure that they are in harmony with the historically set environment, urban planning policy and management principles in protected areas shall be oriented at purposeful and planned reduction the volume of transport and development of pedestrian infrastructure.
6. Dismantling of buildings and other architectural properties in protected zone is admissible only:
 - a) for the construction work permitted under a respective regime;
 - b) in the event of an immediate necessity when the threat of monument collapse can be proved;

- c) if a property to be dismantled has a status of an inappropriate property or if the dismantling serves the goal of the protection zone.
- 7. The specific goals and objectives of establishing separataphte protection zone shall be determined under a respective regime of a protection zone.

Article 36. Determination of an Individual Protection Zone of a Monument, its Comprising Areas and Regime

1. An individual protection zone of a monument shall be the area around an immoveable monument, which contains physical and visual protection areas and is established for the purposes of physical and visual protection of a monument.
2. The area of physical protection of a monument shall be the area around an immoveable monument, in which any act may inflict physical damages on the monument or its surrounding area. The physical protection area shall be determined as the height of the monument multiplied by two but not within fifty metres radii.
3. Any activity in the area of physical protection which damages or creates a threat of damage or worsens its interpretation and use shall be prohibited, including:
 - a) such acts that will cause significant land vibration or deformation;
 - b) storage of chemical, easily inflammable and explosive materials;
 - c) the erection of such structures, which do not serve the protection of a monument and its environment;
 - d) planting of those species and in such fashion which may inflict damages on a monument.
4. The area of visual protection of a monument shall be the area beyond the area of physical protection, the change of which may have impact on the historically set environment or/and high-quality interpretation of a monument. An area of visual protection shall be determined as:
 - a) 300 metres radii for monuments;
 - b) 500 metres radii for monuments of national significance;
 - c) 1000 metres radii for monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List.
5. If a monument is located within the city, the distance indicated in subparagraphs a and b of paragraph 4 of this article shall be reduced by two.
6. Activities in an area of visual protection that will inflict damages on a historically set environment of a monument and impair its optimal vision, its high-quality interpretation or diminish its significance are prohibited.
7. For the determination of the height of a monument for the areas indicated in this article shall be considered its maximum elevation, while the distance from the monument to the boundaries of a protection area shall be counted from the external contour of a monument towards the radius from the centre of the monument.

Article 37. Determination of a Protection Zone of Historical Built-up Area and its Regime

1. The area of protection zone of a historical built-up area shall be the area in which monuments and other properties of immoveable cultural heritage are concentrated in large numbers, as well as a network of streets in authentic shape, built-up area, planning structure and morphology.
2. The purpose of establishing a protection zone of a historical built-up area is to preserve historically formed spatial-architectural environment of monuments preserved therein, to ensure protection and preservation of the historic part of a city as a historically formed

- organism (planning structure, morphology, building scale and character, silhouette, outward appearance, landscape, etc), as well as to regulate rehabilitation, construction and other interventions, improvement of the urban environment, restoration of the degraded urban fabric to its historical appearance to a maximum degree and the make use of economic and cultural potential of historical built-up area.
3. When drawing up urban planning and construction documents for historical built-up area protection zone the possibility of planning of historical environment, preservation and of landscape and built-up area and restoration of their missing elements shall be taken into account.
 4. In historical built-up area protection zone construction shall be allowed only if:
 - a) building project is to replace a building or an engineering structure in a critical state of preservation having no historical and artistic value;
 - b) construction activity is deemed to improve degraded urban fabric (infill empty spots that resulted from the destruction in historical built-up area, replace buildings of no value that are located among valuable buildings, free the space in a historically formed environment from buildings adding discord to the historically formed environment, restore the historical environment to its original appearance, etc).
 5. The configuration, proportions and planning structure must be in conformity with the historically formed type around the project site. The building must merge harmoniously with traditional forms and environment and shall not distort the appearance of historical built-up area, its morphology, scale and landscape.
 6. The development of such areas within the historical built-up area protection zone that have not been developed historically shall be prohibited.
 7. In the areas where scientific studies have proved the existence of architectural properties of high historical and cultural value of not more than 50 years ago, construction shall be allowed only following respective research and a design which must be similar to the original building design to the maximum possible extent.
 8. The alteration, expansion, increasing, decreasing of elevations or other modifications shall be allowed only following a planning and scientific justification and on condition that the historical exterior appearance will be maintained to the maximum possible extent.

Article 38. Establishment of a Built-up Area Regulation Zone and Regime

1. The area which preserves fragments and/or independent monuments of historical built-up area, network of streets and planning structure, other immovable properties of cultural value and background buildings shall be a built-up area regulation zone. Built-up area regulation zone may also be a buffer zone of another cultural heritage protection zone.
2. The goal of establishing a built-up area regulation zone is to ensure harmonious merge between historically formed and new built-up area.
3. Built-up regulation zone must provide for the strengthening of a historical spatial dominant feature and restoration of architectural and spatial restoration of the environment, as well as preservation of architectural and spatial environment, historical planning structure or its fragments of monuments and other immovable properties.
4. Apart from authorised construction activities in a historic built-up area protection zone and in built-up area regulation zone it shall also be allowed to conduct such construction that does not contradict the requirements in this article and article 35 of the present Law.
5. To ensure the better presentation of monuments and harmonious merge of historically formed and new built-up areas the most favourable vantage points shall be identified in built-up regulation zone, the possibility of viewing panoramas and separagraphe

monuments shall be maintained through regulating new constructions and removal of properties inadequate to historically formed environment.

Article 39. Establishment of Historical Landscape Protection Zone and Regime

1. Historical landscape protection zone shall be such natural, agricultural or urban area of historical, cultural and aesthetic value, the formation of which throughout historical development partially or fully resulted from a human activity or which is a historically formed natural environment of separate monuments.
2. The goal of establishing a historical landscape protection zone is to preserve protection zones of immovable monuments of cultural heritage and of cultural heritage, as well as historically formed environment of sites associated with historical events, oral narratives and folklore and restoration of their exterior experience.
3. In historical landscape protection zone it shall be mandatory to preserve natural topography and reservoirs, remove such buildings, structures and plants that are devoid of any cultural value and disturb the landscape, to protect and regulate vegetative cover, ensure forest and greenery restoration, and protect meadows and other areas from landslide and flooding.
4. In a historical landscape protection zone shall be allowed only:
 - a) the following construction works:
 - a) exploration and rehabilitation of buildings and structures of cultural or historical value;
 - b) in the event of justified necessity, construction of structures functionally related to the goals and objectives indicated to paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 of this article, or temporary structures of public interest or linear buildings dominated by state interests, which do not change significantly historical topography and landscape and does not impede the interpretation of cultural heritage protected in the zone and visual protection areas.
 - b) such economic activity, which does not contradict the goals and objectives indicated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 40. Establishment of Archaeological Protection Zone and Regime

1. Archaeological protection zone shall be an area within which cultural strata and/or archaeological objects have been uncovered, attested or explored.
2. The goal of establishing an archaeological protection zone is to ensure the protection of archaeological monuments, cultural strata, uncovered or explored archaeological objects and their surrounding areas.
3. Any activity that may inflict damage on and cause destruction of cultural heritage protected in the zone or impede its interpretation and implementation of a high-quality scientific study shall be prohibited, including:
 - a) earthwork, except agriculture and archaeology related earthwork;
 - b) dropping of any construction, domestic, industrial and household wastes, as well as spoil accumulated during archaeological diggings.
5. If it is proved that in archaeological protection zone certain types of activities, including, traffic, certain agricultural works or pedestrian movement may threaten

archaeological objects or cultural strata with damage or destruction, following the application of the Ministry, the Government of Georgia is authorised to restrict or ban within the zone borders such activity. In such case, an information board shall be placed in a visible area within the zone, and in the case of the restriction or ban of traffic, a respective sign, which shall indicated the restriction or ban of ativity within the zone.

Article 41. Procedure of Obtaining Consent on Urban Planning Documentation in Cultural Heritage Protection Zones and of Implementing Construction Activity

1. Urban planning documentation for cultural heritage protection zones shall be adopted by the body prescribed by the legislation of Georgia with the consent of the Ministry, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by legislation.
2. Permits for building and reconstruction work in cultural heritage protection zones shall be issued by a body prescribed by the legislation of Georgia with the consent of the Ministry, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by legislation.
3. For the implementation of building and reconstruction projects within cultural heritage protection zones in Tbilisi (besides immoveable monuments of culture, building permit for which is issued by the Ministry), the issue of building conditions shall be reviewed by the a consultative body comprised of the representatives of the Tbilisi City Hall and of the Ministry in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation of Georgia.

Article 42. Protection of Historical Built-Up Areas and Planning Built-up Area in Built-Up Area Regulation Zones, Reference Plan and Built-Up Area Regulation Zone

1. Built-up area regulation plan in historical built-up area preservation and built-up area regulation zones shall be adopted by the body prescribed by the legislation of Georgia with the consent of the Ministry.
2. Built-up area regulation plan for historical built-up area protection and built-up area regulation zones shall be based on a safeguard plan (historical-cultural reference plan), the principles of which shall be taken into account while drawing up spatial-territorial planning documentation.
3. A reference plan is a special comprehensive scientific-research instrument developed through a multidisciplinary approach, which includes information and analysis concerning cultural heritage protection zones and monuments and historically formed environments therein and provides recommendations on urban planning and planning regulations required necessary for their protection.
4. A reference plan is comprised of informative, analytical and conclusive sections.
5. The informative section of a reference plan is a complex data base obtained through comprehensive inventory on the state of the area and contains the following parts:
 - a) reference to a respective protection zone (zones)
 - b) a layout plan of the area;
 - c) a plan of the boundaries of the area by indicating coordinates;
 - d) a topographical plan of the area;
 - e) archival and bibliographical records;

- f) information provided by an immovable monument registration card on monuments and other cultural heritage properties in the area, as well as basic data concerning all the buildings and structures in the area;
- g) thematic maps and graphical material containing the following information:
 - g.a) monuments and other properties of cultural heritage in the area;
 - g.b) background buildings and inadequate properties;
 - g.c) morphology and planning structure of a built-up area;
 - g.d) functional use of buildings and structures;
 - g.e) number of storeys of buildings and structures;
 - g.f) physical state of buildings and structures;
 - g.g) age of buildings and structures;
 - g.h) architectural and artistic value of buildings and structures;
 - g.i) urban and natural spatial dominant features in the area;
 - g.j) vantage points for the interpretation of important panoramas and prospects;
 - g.k) boundaries of historically formed landscape;
 - g.l) greeneries, squares, gardens and parks in the area;
 - g.m) classification of network of streets and roads;
 - g.n) main longitudinal and cross sections of the area, developed schematic views of important streets by indicating main elevations;
 - g.o) photographic recordings of properties of historical and cultural value, and of urban and natural panoramas.

6. The analytical section of a reference plan contains the following parts:

- a.a) general description of a historically formed environment;
- a.b) assessment and analysis of historically formed architectural and natural space dominant features;
- b) historical and cultural analysis;
 - b.a) analysis of chronological development of street network and built-up areas;
 - b.b) analysis of historically formed types of built-up areas and their main characteristics;
 - b.c) analysis of traditional building materials and techniques;
 - b.d) assessment and analysis of historically formed functions.

- c) general assessment and analysis of the physical state of built-up area, analysis and assessment of historical and cultural value of buildings and structures and identification of quarters homogenous from historical and cultural points of view;
- d) establishment of conservation and development areas.

7. The conclusive section of a reference plan contains the following parts:

- a) main provisions and development principles of the protection and rehabilitation of cultural heritage located within protection zones;
- b) graphical part of a reference plan (comprehensive map)

8. Built-up area regulation plan for historic built-up area protection and built-up area regulation zones, in addition to containing sections envisaged by the law of Georgia On the Fundamental of Spatial Organization and Urban Planning, shall include the following sections:

- a) requirements for cultural heritage protection and rehabilitation and namely for the intervention on properties to be rehabilitated (monuments and other properties of cultural heritage, background buildings, public space, etc);
- b) requirements for development and new construction;
 - b.a) identification of conservation and development areas (by indicating buildings to be removed and preserved);

- b.b) allowable parameters of new constructions (scale, height, spatial and planning configuration, façade rhythm and fenestration);
 - b.c) requirements for public space improvement;
9. If a protection zone, for which building regulation plan is elaborated, contains non-homogenous quarters or areas, regulations of a building regulation plan shall be developed for each quarter, micro-quarter or area separately.

Article 43. Historical and Architectural Study

1. In the event of the absence of a building regulation plan for cultural heritage protection zones, adopted in accordance with the procedure prescribed by this Law, documentation for each building project shall be drawn up following a historical and architectural study. The scale, planning structure and architectural image of a design project shall be determined based on this study. Only properties defined under paragraph 3 of this article are an exception.
2. The historical and cultural study must be ensured by a permit seeker. The area to be covered by the historical and cultural study shall include a plot for construction and the area surrounding it, at least twice its distance. The documentation for historical and cultural study must contain graphical and textual sections:
 - a) the place of a construction area in the city structure and the description of its state (graphical and textual material);
 - b) a topographic map of the area to be studied by indicating the boundaries of a building project lot and monuments located on the area to be studied (scale 1:1500 and 1:200);
 - c) historical retrospective of the area to be studied, development chronology and stages (graphical, textual and photo material);
 - d) developed photo views of the buildings on the building project area, by indicating monuments located on the building project lot and area;
 - e) analysis of building on the area to be studied (graphical and textual material), which includes:
 - e.a) description of the structure, morphology and scale of built-up areas, of buildings and structures and open spaces, and identification of characteristics of their layout in the structure of built-up areas;
 - e.b) spatial and architectural assessment of monuments and visual dominants, landscape and built-up area and identification of their spatial interrelation;
3. The conclusive part of a historical and architectural section shall contain recommendations concerning spatial-planning and compositional solution of the building project planned on project area developed based on a respective study.
4. A historical-architectural study shall not be mandatory for the following properties and building activities:
 - a) minor architectural forms, namely:
 - a.a) structures the volume of which does not exceed 50 cubic metres, such as pavilions, sheds, kiosks, stalls, saCrdilobeli, garages, and public transport stops;
 - a.b) children's playgrounds and small sports grounds the area of which does not exceed 50 square metres and park amusements;
 - a.c) free-standing informational and advertising billboards and structures or those installed on buildings;
 - a.d) benches, lighting elements, squares, alleys and other small-size greenery zone and infrastructural equipment parts, boards, litter bins, street clocks, street name and number signs, rails, gates, shop windows, complexes indicating the entrance to the

settlements, elements of architectural installations of memorial plaques and sculptures, drinking fountain pillars and fountains the area of which does not exceed 25 square metres;

b) minor modifications to the existing buildings the total area of which does not exceed 50 square metres: roof replacement by maintaining the existing dimensions, adding maximum 50 cubic metre volume space, making or building up a door or window opening, adding or removing a balcony.

Article 44. Prevention of Activities Disturbing Cultural Heritage or Creating such Threat

1. In the event of uncovering any activity in protection zone or outside its borders, disturbing cultural heritage or creating such threat, which is not allowed by protection zone regime, the Ministry shall apply to respective state bodies with a request to restrict, suspend or terminate such activity.

Article 45. Granting a Status of Inappropriate Building or Structure in Protection Zones

1. In protection zones, in addition to the cases determined under Georgia's Law on the Fundamental of Spatial Organization and Urban Planning, the status of inappropriate buildings and structures shall also be granted to a building, structure, enterprise, workshop, warehouse, as well as any other site disturbing historically formed environment and impeding its interpretation, practically and aesthetically disturbing cultural heritage.
2. When drawing up and adopting urban planning documentation, as well as adopting building and planning decisions the bodies determined by the legislation of Georgia are obliged to take into account the prospects of the removal or modification of inappropriate buildings and structures.

Article 46. Cultural Heritage Rehabilitation Area

1. Under the decree of the Government of Georgia, with a view to supporting and promoting cultural heritage, through the mediation of the Ministry and on the initiative of local self-government bodies it shall be possible to establish a cultural heritage rehabilitation area within a general protection zone, which shall be based on the development programme for the rehabilitation area.
2. The following shall be the basis of establishing a cultural heritage rehabilitation area:
 - a) high concentration of monuments and other properties of cultural heritage;
 - b) spatial and architectural environment of high historical and cultural value;
 - c) poor physical state of historical built-up area, authentic historical built-up area and environment endangered by degradation;
3. The state and local self-government bodies shall be responsible for the implementation and supervision of rehabilitation area development programme.
4. The cultural heritage rehabilitation area development programme presented to the Government of Georgia for adoption shall contain:
 - a) comprehensive assessment of the situation in a rehabilitation area;

- b) assessment of historical, artistic and architectural value of buildings in the rehabilitation area;
 - c) study and assessment of monuments located in the rehabilitation area;
 - d) analysis of economic and social situation, tourism, economic and social potential development in the rehabilitation area;
 - e) conditions of cultural heritage rehabilitation in the rehabilitation area;
 - f) conditions for urban fabric improvement in the rehabilitation area;
 - g) projects for the rehabilitation of monuments, other cultural heritage properties, buildings and structures in the rehabilitation area;
 - h) projects for the rehabilitation of underground and superstructure main networks and engineering infrastructure in the rehabilitation area;
 - i) projects for the rehabilitation of infrastructures and public space in the rehabilitation;
 - j) cost-estimate of rehabilitation area development programme;
 - k) the timeframe of the rehabilitation area development programme;
 - l) public awareness and tools for the involvement of the public in the implementation of the rehabilitation area development programme.
5. The rehabilitation area development programme has the following sources of funding:
- a) funds allocated from the state budget;
 - b) funds allocated from the budget of the local self-government body;
 - c) grants provided by international organizations;
 - d) donations;
 - e) charges imposed on cultural heritage rehabilitation area infrastructure;
 - f) funds not prohibited by the legislation of Georgia.
6. The charges imposed on cultural heritage rehabilitation area infrastructure is established by legislation with the duration of the rehabilitation area development programme.

Chapter IX.

Legal Grounds for Conducting Works and Archaeological Works on a Cultural Heritage Monument, Procedures and for Issuing Permits and Terms of Permits

Article 47. Legal Grounds for Conducting Works and Archaeological Works on a Cultural Heritage Monuments, Procedures for Issuing Permits

1. Legal grounds for conducting works on a monument as envisaged under article 25 of the present Law is a permit for conducting works on a cultural heritage monument, except cases provided for under paragraph 2 and paragraph 10 of this article.
2. If a monument is also a property of special significance, a building permit for properties of special significance shall be issued for conducting works as prescribed by the legislation of Georgia.
3. A permit for conducting works on a cultural heritage monument shall be for rehabilitation work, and in the event of an immovable monument – for studies, if these works involve physical intervention.
4. Only a single permit shall be issued for the works to be conducted on a monuments as envisaged by paragraph 2 of this article and conducting works on a monument does not require additional permits.

5. The legal grounds for conducting archaeological work is a permit for archaeological work, except for archaeological work to be conducted on a monument and cases provided for in paragraph 10 of this article. A permit for archaeological works shall be issued only for such field work, which involves physical intervention on an archaeological object.
6. Permits for works and archaeological works on a cultural heritage monument shall be issued by the Ministry or an authorised body identified by the Government of Georgia through the application of the Ministry. A permit shall be issued for the period required for the completion of works envisaged by respective design documentation and by taking into account the scope and complexity of work as well as external circumstances, also considering a schedule of works presented by a permit seeker.
7. A seeker of a permit for conducting works on a cultural heritage monument can be a monument owner or his/her authorised representatives, while a seeker of a permit for archaeological works can be an owner of a respective plot of land or his/her authorised representatives, except cases provided for in article 54 of the present Law.
8. If works or archaeological works on a monument are to be conducted by a state body, a procedure envisaged by the present Law shall be followed, but a permit certificate shall not be issued.
9. Only a person qualified in this field is authorised to conduct works or archaeological works on a monument. Certification procedure for works and archaeological works on a monument is established by the legislation of Georgia.
10. Permits envisaged by this article shall not be issued in the event of the presence of a court ruling on conducting these works.
11. Permit certificate for works and archaeological works on a monument shall indicate the identity of a permit holder, the date of an application and registration number, scope of works and timing. Forms of permit certificates shall be approved by the normative act of the Minister.
12. Other procedures for issuing permits defined in this chapter and permit issuing conditions are regulated by Georgia's Law on Licensing and Permitting.

Article 48. Application for Obtaining a Permit for Conducting Works or Archaeological Works on a Cultural Heritage Monument

1. An application for conducting works or archaeological works on a cultural heritage monument shall indicate exactly the types and scope of works planned by a permit seeker.
2. An application and supporting document shall be submitted to a permit issuing authority in two copies, one of which duly confirmed shall be presented to a permit seeker upon adopting a decision.
3. Apart from documents envisaged by Georgia's Law on Licensing and Permitting, an application shall be supported by:
 - a) design documentation of the works as envisaged by this law, except in the cases provided for in article 51 of the present Law;
 - b) In the case of an immovable property – a certificate or a cadastre plan of a respective property or area, and if a permit seeker is not an owner of a respective property or area – a certificate of authorisation;
 - c) If an immovable property is in state ownership – a certificate confirming the state ownership of an immovable property. In such case, a respective state body shall also take part in administrative proceedings, and shall issue a consent or a justified refusal for works indicated in the application in accordance with the procedure prescribed by Georgia's Law on Licensing and Permitting.

4. In the event of a permit for archaeological works, an application shall also be supported with a letter of consent from a museum, institute or other respective body on the placement and storage of archaeological materials uncovered as a result of archaeological works.
5. If archaeological works shall be conducted on a monument together with other works or independently, an application for a permit for conducting works on a cultural heritage monument shall be supported by designs documentation for archaeological works as prescribed by the present Law.

Article 49. Composition of Design Documentation for Works on Monument

1. A project for the study and rehabilitation of a moveable monument, as well as a moveable fragment of an immoveable monument (apart from works of paleographical and monumental art) shall contain the following sections:
 - a) an executive summary (a detailed description of a problems and solutions, justification of a selected methodology);
 - b) survey of the existing state of a monument, including photo recording and materials produced as a result of visual observation, respective analysis);
 - c) a work plan, its justification by indicating the consecutive stage of the process, a schedule of works;
 - d) description of anticipated results.
2. A project for the study and rehabilitation of an immoveable monument shall contain the following sections:
 - a) an executive summary. An executive summary shall contain justification of the necessity of physical intervention on a monument for the purposes of the study and the consistence of the study with the requirements of the legislation of Georgia. An executive summary shall indicated:
 - a.a) an exact name of a monument, its location and exact address;
 - a.b) types and scope of works, selected methodology;
 - a.c) in the event of a complex monument, if a conservation plan approved in accordance with the legislation of Georgia is present and if a project envisages the study of its part only – consistence of works with a conservation plan;
 - b) a layout plan of a project place (scale 1:1000 or 1:2000) with place coordinates obtained from the global satellite system (later GPS coordinates);
 - c) most recent photos of general views of project properties;
 - d) a work plan, its justification by indicating the process stages, a schedule of works;
 - e) description of anticipated results.
3. An immoveable monument rehabilitation project shall be designed based on a study. Except cases provided for in paragraph 4 of this article it shall contain the following section:
 - a) an executive summary (a detailed description of a problem and its solutions, justification of the methodology selected);
 - b) a layout plan of the location of the project property (scale 1:1000 or 1:2000);
 - c) photos reflecting a project property and their general views, developed view of the part of the property covered by the projects and its adjacent structures, in the case of the presence of damages – photos reflective local damage, archival photos and photomontage of works envisaged by the project;
 - d) sketches of a monument (sketch-map, drawings (scale 1:1000 or 1:2000);
 - e) results of art historian study (analysis of bibliographic survey, in situ analysis, list of bibliography and archival materials studied);

- f) in the event of conducting archaeological study during research – the results of an archaeological study (a plan of the area divided in squares, a layout plan and sketches of monuments uncovered during archaeological study, a plan of boreholes approved with an archaeologist's signature, sketches and drawings (scale 1:25, 1:20), verbal description, results of archaeological study);
- g) engineering-geological study (layout plan of boreholes, approved by an archaeologist's signature, laboratory analysis, lithographic sections and recommendations);
- h) biochemical analysis of the existing building materials (layout plan of samples collected, laboratory analysis and recommendations), a study on the compatibility of materials to be used during works with the materials of the monument;
- i) in the event of probing – a layout plan of probing, sketch maps, drawings (scale 1:25, 1:20);
- j) layout plans of architectural details, sketch maps, drawings (scale 1:25, 1:20);
- k) layout plan of structural details, sketch maps, drawings (scale 1:25, 1:20) and verbal description;
- l) demonstration material (plans, facades, sections (scale 1:50, 1:100, 1:200), fragments and details (scale 1:20, 1:10), photomontage and project justification;
- m) working project (architectural drawings, patterns (scale 1:100, 1:50, 1:1), structural design drawings and calculations);
- n) a work plan, its justification by indicating process stages, a work plan);
- o) a project of organising works;
- p) description of anticipated results.

4. A project of minor rehabilitation works (facade painting, installation of boards and screens, engineering infrastructure, roofs drainage pipe replacement, installation of without changing supporting structural parts, alteration of certain architectural details, including opening, staircases, balconies and decorative elements, restoration, painting and repair works to be conducted in the interior, as well as cleaning works) contains the following sections:

- a) an executive summary (a detailed description of the problem and its solutions, justification of the selected methodology);
- b) a layout plan of the location project property (scale 1:1000 or 1:2000)
- c) the latest photo recordings of general views of a building project;
- d) graphical material concerning the works marked with respective elevations;
- e) sketches of the part of the monument considered;
- f) art historian study with the justification of planned works;
- g) a work plan and a schedule of works;
- h) photomontage of the works envisaged under the project.

5. If the works planned for the monument also involve a fragment of paleographic or monumental art, the project of works for the monument shall be supported with documents indicated in paragraph 6 of this article.

6. A rehabilitation project for a monument of paleographic or monument art consists of the following sections:

- a) an executive summary (a detailed description of the problems and ways of its solutions, justification of the selected methodology);
- b) in the event of an immovable monument – a layout plan of the location of the building project (scale 1:1000 or 1:2000) with GPS coordinates;
- c) recent photo materials of general views of a building project, photo recordings of damaged elements and fragments;
- d) sketches of a building project, a layout plan of damages (scale 1:50, 1:25). separapgraphte details (scale 1:1); models;

- e) biochemical analysis of a building unit (a layout plan of samples collected, results of laboratory analysis);
- f) an art historian study of a building unit;
- g) expert opinion on the compatibility of the material to be used for works with the material used for the monument;
- h) a work plan, its justification by indicating the sequence of the project, a schedule of works;
- i) a description of anticipated results.

Article 50. Composition of Project Documentation for Archaeological Works

A project of archaeological works shall contain the following sections:

- a) an executive summary. An executive summary shall contain justification of the need of the execution of works and their compliance with the legislation of Georgia, as well as indicate types and scope of works. An executive summary shall contain:
 - a.a) the exact name of an archaeological object (if such exists);
 - a.b) its location and exact address;
 - a.c) if, depending on the scope of works and archaeological object, the project envisages the study or rehabilitation of only a fragment of an object – the compliance of the works with the conception of the object study, rehabilitation and development (in the event of the presence of a conservation plan – also with the conservation plan);
 - a.d) indication that the conservation and re-cultivation, as well as placement and proper storage of archaeological objects and materials uncovered through planned works will be ensured;
 - a.e) a report on the anticipated results of the works;
- b) a layout plan of the area to be studied (scale 1:1500 and 1:500) with GPS coordinates;
- c) survey, including photo and visual recording materials of the area to be studied and the objects located therein, in the event of preliminary exploratory work – the results of the exploratory work;
- d) tracing of historical, bibliographical and archival materials of the area to be studied with references to respective sources, namely museum and archival materials (historical maps and master plans, historical cadastre and building plans, photo materials showing the project area stored in archives and aerial photography if such exist), conducting analysis of primary information obtained in the area to be studied with archival records;
- e) a project of organisation of works and their schedule by showing the sectors and sequence of works, in the event of a long (multi-year) expedition – indicating interim and total duration of the works.

Article 51. Types of Works and Archaeological Works to be Conducted in the Events of Emergency and the Composition of Project Documentation

- 2. If a monument or an archaeological objects is endangered with an irrevocable damage or destruction by natural and external factors or force majeure and if, due to these circumstances, there is an urgent necessity for conducting archaeological works or studies or preventive conservation on a monument, but a full package of project documentation cannot be prepared within the timeframe, a permit can be issued on the basis of an incomplete package of project documentation.
- 2. In the event of an emergency defined in paragraph 1 of this article it is admissible to conduct only archaeological work or studies or prevent conservation. In such case, a package of project documentation shall contain the following sections:
 - a) an executive summary. An executive summary shall indicate an exact name of a monument or an archaeological object (in the case of an immovable monument – the main place of storage), and in the event of the absence of an exact name of an

archaeological object – the name of its location and exact address. An executive summary shall provide the justification of:

- a.a) urgent necessity of conducting works and inability of preparing a full package of project documentation;
- a.b) type and scope of the works conducted, technologies and methodology to be used and their compatibility with the requirements of the legislation of Georgia;
- a.c) in the event of preventive conservation – potential duration of the effectiveness of preventive conservation. The types of following activities and tentative timeframes of their implementation;
- b) detailed photo materials reflecting the object and its damages;
- c) in the case of an immoveable monument – a layout plan of the area to be studied in appropriate scale and with exact coordinates.
- d) in the event of archaeological works – provision for the conservation and re-cultivation of archaeological objects and materials, their places and proper storage in appropriate depositories;
- e) a schedule of works (in the case of an archaeological object- by indicating sectors and sequence of works);
- d) report on the anticipated results of the works.

Article 52. Submission of Reports on the Execution of Works by a Permit Holder and the State Control over the Fulfillment of Permit Conditions

1. During the progress of works, a permit seeker defined by the present Law shall submit an interim report of works, and after the completion of works a final report of works and grant access to the representatives of a permit providing entity to check the works on site.
2. The decision on the periodicity of submission of reports defined by the present Law by a permit holder shall be taken by the Ministry and it shall be indicated in a permit certificate.
3. A report on works shall contain issues related to the progress of works, their quality, such circumstances or external factors created or uncovered that have not been envisaged by the project, as well as those related to cultural heritage or related information and objects uncovered or discovered during the progress of works.
4. If rehabilitation works of an immoveable monument envisaged replacement or installation of engineering infrastructures, technological equipment and/or lines, the final report of works shall be supported by:
 - a) test statements of lifts and escalators in public and residential buildings and structures, and in the case of industrial sites – test statement of installed technological equipments and/or lines, approved by a relevant competent authority;
 - b) confirmation of linking to external infrastructure in line with project documentation;
5. Upon the completion of a respective stage of works, and on the basis of interim and final reports, the representatives of the Ministry shall draw up a certificate of acceptance of the works conducted during a given stage, one copy of which shall be submitted to a permit holder as prescribed by the legislation of Georgia. A certificate shall indicate the compliance of the works conducted with the project documentation.
6. A permit holder is obliged, when and if requested, to present a permit certificate and/or relevant project documentation to a controlling or supervising body

designated by the legislation of Georgia within the shortest timeframe and allow the access for the inspection of the site in question.

7. The permit conditions of works and archaeological work on a monument shall be considered fulfilled only upon the implementation of works envisaged by the project documentation and full observance of conditions and following the submission of reports determined by this article, after which an administrative legal act shall be issued by the Minister concerning the acceptance of works.
8. The acceptance of works may be rejected in the event of:
 - a) the failure to submit documents determined by this article;
 - b) impeding the inspection of the site by the representatives of a permit issuing entity;
 - c) non-fulfillment of permit conditions, including non-compliance or the works conducted with the project documentation.
9. A permit holder is responsible for fulfilling permit conditions, except the cases defined in paragraph 10 of this article.
10. The responsibility for the violation of permit conditions related to professional activity as determined by Minister's orders on the Procedure of Conducting Archaeological Works and Works on a Monument and On the Approval of a Form of a Permit Certificate of Works and Archaeological Works on a Monument shall be borne by a culprit.

Article 53. Modification of Permit Conditions for Works on A Monument and Archaeological Works

1. If during conducting works on a monument or an archaeological object on the basis of a permit determined by the present Law the necessity of making changes to permit conditions (project documentation, timing of works and submission of reports, scope of works and/or other matters, which requires the issuance of a new permit), a permit holder is obliged to apply to the Ministry with a request to make changes to permit conditions.
2. An application on the modification of permit conditions shall be supported by documents reflecting changes.
3. Permit conditions shall be changed through a separate administrative legal act. If the modification of permit conditions requires the change of the data entered into a permit certificate, a new permit certificate shall be issued and an old one shall become void. In such case, no charges shall be levied on a new permit certificate.

Article 54. Cancellation of Works on a Cultural Heritage Monument and Archaeological Works, Responsibility for the Violation of Permit Conditions

1. The implementation of works on a monument by a person without relevant mandatory qualification shall serve as grounds for fining a culprit, as well as cancelling a relevant permit determined by the present Law.
2. Other grounds and procedure for the cancellation of works on a cultural heritage monument and archaeological works shall be determined under Georgia's Law on Licensing and Permits.
3. The responsibility for the violation of permit conditions by a holder of a permit for works on a cultural heritage monument or for archaeological works shall be determined under the legislation of Georgia.

Article 55. Implementation of Archaeological Works and Works on a Monument without the Owner's (User's) Consent

1. The Ministry, other state and local self-government body is authorized to conduct rehabilitation, research or archaeological work on a monument or an archaeological object or commission these works to another entity without the consent of an owner (user) if:
 - a) there are grounds envisaged by paragraph 5 of article 30;
 - b) an archaeological object or a plot of land on which it is located is not in state ownership or is transferred to another entity with a right of possession or use. Meanwhile, an owner (possessor) does not agree on conducting rehabilitation, research or archaeological works and there are grounds envisaged by paragraph 1 of article 12 of the present Law.
2. An entity designated by paragraph 1 of this article is obliged to fully reimburse to the owner (possessor) damages inflicted by works determined by paragraph 1b) of this article.
3. In the event of the presence of the circumstances envisaged by paragraph 1 of this article, the decision on conducting works without the consent of the owner (possessor) shall be taken by the court, on the basis of which the Ministry shall issue a relevant permit. The court shall consider an application within the timeframe established by Civil Code of Practice of Georgia and in line with the established procedure. Court ruling shall be carried out immediately through the procedure of the implementation of a decision. The costs incurred by the court for judicial procedure envisaged by paragraph 1b) of this article shall be reimbursed by a person interested in obtaining a permit for conducting works.
4. An application on granting the right of works shall be presented to the court. Apart from the information determined by the legislation of Georgia, an application shall contain:
 - a) indication of types of works and their timeframes;
 - b) justification of the necessity of conducting works and on the present of relevant circumstances;
 - c) in the event of the probability of inflicting damages on an owner (possessor) in the cases determined by paragraph 1b) of this article – indication of the amount to be reimbursed and the payment period;
 - d) in the event envisaged by paragraph 5 of article 30 of the present Law – indication of the amount spent on emergency rehabilitation of the monument to be reimbursed by a monument owner (possessor) to the implementer of works and the payment period;
5. Apart from the documents determined by the legislation of Georgia, an application shall also be supported by project documentation defined by the present Law. If preliminary study is required for elaborating a project for rehabilitation (archaeological) works, an application shall be supported by a project of studies, the implementation of which shall be possible through an interim decision of the court. The court will establish to an interested party the timeframe for conducting a study and preparing a project for rehabilitation (archaeological) works, during which judicial procedure shall be suspended. In the event of the presence of objective circumstances, an interested part shall apply to the court with an application on the extension of the deadline. When presenting a project of rehabilitation (archaeological) works, also following the expiration of the established deadline the judicial procedure shall be resumed in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the legislation of Georgia. A project of works shall be agreed with the Ministry before its presentation to the court.
6. The court ruling on the implementation of works shall contain:

- a) an indication of the types of works, a respective project and its implementation;
 - b) in the event envisaged by paragraph 1b) of this article, when there is a probability of inflicting damage on an owner (possessor) – indication of the amount to be reimbursed and the payment period;
7. If an archaeological object or a monument requires urgent intervention (due to the impact of external factors, or if its irrevocable damage or destruction is expected before the court ruling), the court is authorized to make an interim decision, on the basis of which the Ministry shall immediately issued a permit for works. In such casem the final ruling of the court shall indicate the damages inflected due to works, the amount of compensation and the payment period.

Chapter X.

Financing Cultural Heritage Protection

Article 56. Financing cultural heritage protection

1. Cultural heritage protection is financed:
- a) from the state budget;
 - b) from the budgets of local self-government entities;
 - c) grants provided by international organisations;
 - d) donations;
 - e) charges on the infrastructure of cultural heritage rehabilitation area;
 - f) the means not prohibited by the legislation of Georgia.

Article 57. State Incentives

- 1. The state establishes tax and other incentives in the field of cultural heritage protection.
- 2. Tax and other incentives in the field of cultural heritage protection are regulated in respective legal act.

Chapter XI

Responsibility for Violating the Law

The responsibility for the violation of the present Law as well as the procedures of conducting archaeological works and works on a monument is defined by the legislation of Georgia.

Title III

Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 59. Normative Acts to be Adopted (Issued) upon the Implementation of the Present Law

1. The following normative acts shall be adopted (issued) in relation with the entry into force of the present Law:
- a) Minister's order on the Procedure of Conducting Archaeological Works and Works on a Monument;
 - b) Minister's order on Approving Forms of Monument Registration Documentation and Rules of their Filling;

- c) Minister's order on Approving Forms of Permit Certificates for Works on a Monument and Archaeological Works;
 - d) Minister's order on the Form and Procedure of Application of a Notation Board of an Immoveable Monument;
 - e) Minister's order on the Adoption of the Charter of the Cultural Heritage Protection Board;
 - f) Minister's order on the Adoption of the List of Properties of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Form of a Register;
 - g) Minister's Order on the Approval of an Agreement to be Concluded between the Ministry and the Monument Owner (legal possessor) and the Form of Information to be Presented to the Ministry;
 - h) Decree of the President of Georgia on the List of Monument of Exceptional Public Significance and the Procedure of Ensuring Public Access to it by an Owner (Legal Possessor);
 - i) Resolution of the Government of Georgia on the Procedure of Establishing Cultural Heritage Protection Zones;
 - j) Georgia's Law on the Professional Certification in the Field of Cultural Heritage.
2. The Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport shall ensure in accordance with the present Law until 1 January 2010 the re-registration of monuments and properties with monument features in the state register until the entry into force of the present Law.
3. The legal acts concerning the inclusion of cultural heritage monuments into the state register of immoveable monument, granting them with a category of national significance, the approval of the list of properties with monument features and establishment of protection zones of cultural heritage monuments issued before the entry into force of the present Law shall be considered in line with the present Law before their registration according to the procedure established by the present Law.

Chapter XIII

Article 60. Normative Acts Losing Validity upon the Entry into Force of the Present Law

Upon the entry into force of the present Law the Law On Cultural Heritage Protection dated 25 June 1999 (*Sakartvelos Sakanonmdablo Matsne*, #3 (40), 1999, article 167) shall lose validity.

Article 79 Entry into Force

1. The present Law, except paragraph 9 of article 47, paragraph 10 of article 52 and paragraph 1 of article 54 shall enter into force on the fifteenth day from its promulgation.
2. Paragraph 9 of article 47, paragraph 10 of article 52 and paragraph 1 of article 54 of the present Law shall enter into force upon the entry into force of Georgia's Law on Georgia's Law on the Professional Certification in the Field of Cultural Heritage.

President of Georgia

Mikhail Saakashvili

Tbilisi
8 May 2007